Bombay Gazette.

Vol. 38. WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19TH 1827. No. 1946.

Advertisement.

BY virtue of a Writ of Execution issued from the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, in the cause of JEHANGEER NASSERWANJEE & NOWROJEE NASSERWANJEE, Plaintiffs, against HORMASJEE BHICAJEE MERJEE, CAWASJEE HEERJEE, and NASSERWANJEE HEERJEE trading under the name and firm of BHICAJEE MERJEE and Company, defendants, I hereby request all persons indebted to the said BHICAJEE MERJEE and Co. forthwith to pay the amount of their debts to me, or I shall give instructions to my Solicitor to proceed against them in the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay.

F. LEGGETT,
Deputy Sheriff.

BOMBAY,
SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
26th day of April 1827.

Advertisement.

THE COMMANDING OFFICER, having rejected the Tender, for the Supply of Bedding for H. M's. 6th Regiment received on the 13th Instant, agreeable to Advertisement; he considering the proposal too high, again republishes it.

Any Person or persons, wishing to contract for the Supply of Bedding, for the use of H. M's. 6th Regiment. (agreeable to a pattern to be seen at the QUARTER MASTERS.)

Sealed Tenders addressed to the Commanding Officer will be received on the 30th Instant at 12, o'Clock.

WM. HORNBY,
Actg. Qr. Master,
6th Regt.

COLABA,
17th SEPT. 1827.

IN PREPARATION
AND WILL SPEEDILY APPEAR,

A SERIES OF SKETCHES

OF THE
Customs of the Natives
OF
WESTERN INDIA.

THIS Work will consist of DRAWINGS in full sized Miniatures, of about one hundred Characters, (most of them accurate likenesses) each figure from seven to eight inches high, neatly executed; a short discription will accompany each figure, also a few Landscapes.

Drafts of this Work will be completed in two Volumes, by the latter end of October next, a book for the reception of Subscribers Names is open at Messrs. FRITH BOMANJEE AND Co., Messrs. HIGGS AND BRIGGS, LIMJEE BHICAJEE, SONS, AND Co, and FRAMJEE NASSERWANJEE AND CO. in Forbes Street.

The abovementioned Work will be disposed of at a moderate price viz.

Price to Subscribers 2 Volumes Rs. 75
Ditto....ditto.... 1 Ditto.... " 45
Do Non Subscribers 1st & 2d Vols. " 85
Ditto....ditto.... 1 Ditto.... " 50

As a great many impressions of the above Work will be drawn separately any persons who may be inclined to purchase them in that state, can procure them at the abovenamed places at a moderate Price.

Should the above work meet with due encouragement the Author intends speedily to publish more valuable ones.

NOTICE.

WE beg to intimate that Mr. HENRY WILLIAM CARTER is admitted a PARTNER into our business, which will for the future be carried on under the FIRM of DIROM, CARTER AND CO.

DIROM AND Co.
Bombay 17th September 1827.

Higgs and Briggs.

WILL SELL
BY AUCTION,
To-morrow the 20th Instant,
PIECE GOODS

CONSISTING of Jaconnot Muslin, Mulmul, Scotch Cambrick, white Jean, colored Waistcoating, Doria, Long Cloth, Sheeting, Cummerbunds, Madras Handkerchiefs, Bengal Table Cloths of sizes, Towels &c.

SLOP GOODS.

Shirts, Trowsers, Boat Cloaks, Jackets, Straw Hats. &c.

ALSO
BRITANIA METAL
TEA POTS.

Meadows Street, 19th September 1827.

TO BE SOLD
BY AUCTION
BY
MESSRS.
Higgs and Briggs.
AT
MESSRS. LUGRIN SON AND Co.'s
WAREHOUSE.

On FRIDAY the 26th and SATURDAY the 27th OCTOBER next.
AND THE
FOLLOWING MONDAY
UNTILL THE WHOLE IS DISPOSED OF
THE FOLLOWING SHOP GOODS, of the best quality, and in good order, viz.

PLATE,
Some Europe and China Silver Plate,
A few Articles of Jewellery.
A variety of Plated Ware.
Smyth's Perfumery.
Bristow's Do.
Savigny's Cutlery, Writing Desks, Shot Belts, Powder Flasks, Patent Shot of all numbers, Copper Caps for Detonating Guns, Razor Hones and Razor Strops, some Glass Ware, Earthen Do. Iron and Copper Tea Kettles, Spits, Pewter Beer Mugs, Cavalry Regulation Lace, Infantry Epaulets, Sword Knots, Cavalry and Infantry Regulation Swords and Sword Belts, embroidered Stars, Crowns, and Bugles, Cavalry Grey Cloth, Orange do. Russia Duck, Bicknell's Hats, Borradaile's do. Hosiery and Gloves Military and others, a variety of spare articles of Saddlery, Carriage Trimming and Carriage Lamps, Stationery, Playing Cards, Blank Books, Sea Charts, Ruled Music Paper, and some Books, Bassoon and Clarionet Reeds, Violin Pegs and Flutes and some strings, Flageolets with Books of Instruction, sets of Spare Strings for Pianos, Bengal Tables Cloths and Towels &c. &c. fresh Chinsurah Segars in Boxes, 2 pair of Six light Lustres.

WINES &c.

FRENCH CLARET,
Vin de Grave Sautern,
Very Superior Muscatel Frontigniac.
Some Liqueurs, Brandy in one dozen cases,
Bottle Corks, Salted Salmon in Jars, Fish and Meat Sauces, Sallad Oil, Leman's patent Biscuits in Cannisters.
For private sale, at reasonable price, excellent Old Cognac Brandy in Bottles.
Bombay, 14th September 1827.

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE RECEIVED,
FOR SALE
AT MODERATE PRICES,
AN INVOICE OF
MOST SUPERIOR
SADDLERY AND HARNESS,
FROM Mc'LAUGHLIN,

COMPRISING, Hunting and Lady's Saddles, Racing Ditto, Chariot, and Buggy Harness, Martingales, Girths, Heads and Reins, Stirrup leathers, Surcingles, Saddle Cloths, and sets of Horse Brushes, Curry Combs &c.
Holly and Lancewood Buggy Whips.
Meadows Street, 19th September 1827.

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE,
ON COMMISSION.
AN EXCELLENT
HOOKAH.

PRICE RS. 250.
Meadows Street, 19th September 1827.

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE,
ON COMMISSION.
AN ELEGANT
CURRICLE
AND
Harness.

PRICE RS. 1400.
The property of a Gentleman returned to England.
Meadows Street, 19th September 1827.

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,
A NEW
English Built
DENNET
AND
Harness.

PRICE RS. 1,000
Meadows Street, 19th September 1827.

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION
A MOST
Highly finished
Double Barrelled
DETONATING
Fowling Piece.

BY HENRY TATHAM
PRICE RS. 800.
BEST DARTFORD
GUNPOWDER.
IN ONE POUND
CANNISTERS,
RS. 30 PER DOZEN.
Meadows Street, 19th September 1827.

Higgs and Briggs.
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION
BOYDELLS,
COLLECTION OF PRINTS.
ILLUSTRATIVE
OF
SHAKSPEARE'S WORKS
IN TWO LARGE VOLUMES.
PRICE RS. 400.
Meadows Street, 19th September 1827.

Cursetjee Burjorjee.

HAS Just received per MARY and exposed FOR SALE at his shop in Hummum-street No. 13, opposite to the Persian Secretary's office several MUSICAL and OPTICAL INSTRUMENTS, HARD AND PLATED WARE; GLASS AND EARTHEN WARE, SADLERY from SIMPSON, CHARIOT AND STANHOPE HARNESS, CARRIAGE LAMPS &c.; BOOTS AND SHOES from STUNT &c.
Bombay 19th September 1827.

Frith Bomanjee and Co.
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
THIS DAY the 19th Instant.
THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES
VIZ.

SADDLERY.—a few Saddles from MILROY, partially damaged, Confectionary, Bengal Table Cloths and Towels, Spurs, Sword Belts, Blacking, Patent Shot, Chintzes, Jamdannies, Cotton Handkerdhiefs of various patterns, Pencils, a Double Barrelled GUN, Blue and Black Broad Cloths, Bombazetts, Red Bandanna Handkercheifs, Cotton Braces, Jacconet Muslins, Jean, Sheeting Cloth, Senna Cloth,—Rich Imitation Cachemire Shawls, Europe Rope, Stockholm Tar, Canvass, Duck, Drill, Blue Yellow and Green Paint, Red Herrings, lately imported,—Coarse and Fine Hats, Bronze Candlesticks, False Jewellery, Cameo Pictures, Bengal Goglets, Cheroots, Imperial Green Paint, Artificial Flowers, Trimmings for Gowns 20 Hundred weight of Iron to besold by the Cwt, Persian Shoes.

Nesbit Lane, 19th September 1827.

Frith Bomanjee and Co.

HAVE just received a MOUNTAIN BAROMETER, with a variety of Mathematical and Optical Instruments.
Nesbit Lane. 19th September 1827.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION.
On MONDAY the 24th Instant.
AT THEIR ROOMS.
SEVERAL ARTICLES OF
Silver Ware.
CONSISTING OF

TABLE, Desert, Tea and Gravy Spoons, Table and Desert Forks, Curry Dishes, Tea and Coffee Pots, Milk and Sugar Ditto, Milk Bowls, Large and Small Waiters, Soup Plates, Saucepans, Egg Frames, Toast Racks, Cruit Stands, Table Ring, Salt Cellars, Soup Ladles, Fish and Butter Knives. &c. &c.

ALSO
A BOTTLE OF REAL OTTO OF
ROSES.

N. B. The above are exposed for view.
Bombay, 19th September 1827.

For Sale,
AT THE
GODOWNS,
OF
Messrs. Remington Crawford and Co.

A FEW Pipes of very fine Old London Particular MADEIRA, imported per MARY, at Rs. 700 per Pipe. From NEWTON, GORDON, MURDOCH and SCOTT, also very Superior CLARET of the Vintage 1822 direct from Messrs. SNEYD, FRENCH and BARTON of DUBLIN in six and three Dozen Cases, at Rs. 40 per Dozen.
Bombay, 19th September 1827.

MESSRS. BAZETT FARQUHAR CRAWFORD and CO. beg to intimate, that in consequence of the death of their late partner MR. JOHN FARQUHAR their business will be conducted from the 1st proximo under the firm of BAZETT, COLVIN, CRAWFOD and CO.
LONDON, 30TH APRIL 1827.

NOTICE.

MRS. A M. TERRELL is desirous to prevent her friends from forming any impression prejudicial to her reputation, from an Advertisement, that appeared in the COURIER of Saturday last, inserted at the instance of her Husband, Capt. T. K. TERRELL; and intimating that she had left his House without his permission.

MRS. TERRELL admits it to be true, that she has left her husband's House, to seek protection in the House of her relatives; but not until she was taken away by them in his presence, and that she was constrained so to leave the House from the unmanly and cruel treatment she experienced from her Husband; which will shortly form the subject, of legal investigation in the Supreme Court.

Bombay, 19*th September* 1827.

Advertisement.

VERY old and genuine LISBON WINE in Bottles to be had in the Godowns of Messrs. ROGER DE FARIA AND CO.

Bombay, 19*th September* 1827.

FOR SALE.

GENUINE SHIRAZ WINE, six years old, and excellent Bussorah Anniseed, from the best Makers, at Shiraz and Bussorah, at the House in Oak Lane, next door behind DADABHOY COWASJEE'S Shop.

Bombay, 18*th September* 1827.

THE ESTATE OF

THE LATE CAPTAIN CHARLES WILLIAMS FORMERLY COMMANDING THE SHIPS FUTTEH ALVADOOD AND DURABLE AND LASTLY THE SHIP DIANA.—

ALL Persons having any Claims or Demands whatsoever, against the above Estate, are requested forthwith to present the same in person, or by their duly Constituted Attorney, or Attorneys, to the Undermentioned on or before the 31st July 1828.—from and after which period, they will be precluded from any Settlement with the Executor, who will then close the Accounts of the Estate, by the final distribution of the Assets, among the Legal Representatives of the Deceased, under the WILL.

And, all persons, howsoever indebted to the said Estate, on Bond, Promisory Note, or otherwise are requested forthwith to settle the same accordingly.—Dated 30th April 1827.

BOURDILLON AND HEWETT,
Solicitors to the Executor,
(2) 8, *Bread Street Cheapside, London.*

NOTICE.

WHEREAS my WIFE ANN MARIA TERRELL did on the 24th day of August last leave me without my Consent, this is to give Notice that I will not be answerable or accountable to any person or persons whosoever for any debts she may have Contracted since the 24th day of August last, or which she may contract after this public Notice, Witness my hand this 7th day of September 1827.—

THOMAS KEETON TERRELL,
H. C. Marine.

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ગામશ • ક્રીટંન • ટેરેલ • ફ્રેડ્ચર્જ • મા રી • બાકિરી • માના • મરીઆટ રેલ • મારી વગાર • રજા • તારીખ • ૨૪ મી • ઠીમા • માગાશટ • મહીનાં • નીકિ • મક્રનિ • મેલીનિ • જની • રહીછિ — તેવાશનિ • કું • ખખર • આપુ ચર્જ • જકોઇ • લોક • માગા • લીકોનુ • કિ • બા કિરી • તારીખ • ૨૪ મી • ઠીમા • માગાશ ટ • મહીનાં • પછી • કંડ • કરજ • કરશે • તો • તે કિ • કું • પગાર • કરવાનો • નહી • માગાર • આ કિ • ખખર • શક્યિા • પછીથી • કઇ • કરજ • ક રશેતો • તેને • કું • પગાર • કરવાનો • નહી — શાખ • મારા • હાતની • તારીખ • ૭ મી • શ પટેમખર • ૧૮૨૭

ગામશ • ક્રીટંન • ટેરેલ
શરકારી • મરીન • બાતાંનો •

For Passage to London

TO SAIL 1*ST DECEMBER.*

THE

FINE TEAK BUILT SHIP

Lady Nugent,

OF 600 TONS

R. B. Cotgrave Esq. R. N.

COMMANDER,

HAS Superior accommodation for Passengers, and carries a Surgeon.

Apply to Messrs. PATRICK STEWART AND CO.

Bombay, 19*th September* 1827.

TO SAIL

POSITIVELY ON THE 25TH NOVEMBER,

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE FINE FAST SAILING COPPERED *and Copper fastened Ship*

BOLTON, A 1.

600 TONS

John Clarkson

COMMANDER,

(LATE OF THE CUMBRIAN.)

HAS very superior accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon.—For particulars enquire of Captain CLARKSON at the Office of Messrs. REMINGTON CRAWFORD AND CO.

Bombay, 19*th September* 1827.

For Passage to London,

THE FINE SHIP

MARY,

OF 300 TONS

Capt. Wm. Beachcroft.

HAS One stern Cabin, and two small side Cabins disengaged, Carries a Surgeon, and will Sail for London about the 1st October.

Apply to CAPT. BEACHCROFT at the Office of Messrs. FORBES AND CO.

Bombay, 19*th September* 1827.

For Passage to London,

TO SAIL EARLY IN JANUARY, AND CARRIES A SURGEON,

THE FINE BOMBAY BUILT SHIP

CUMBRIAN,

OF 720 TONS

Joseph Blyth

COMMANDER.

APPLY to MESSRS. REMINGTON CRAWFORD AND CO. where plans of the accommodations may be procured.

Bombay, 19*th September* 1827.

FOR SALE

AT THE

GAZETTE OFFICE,

BLANK BILLS of Exchange.
Powers of Attorney.
Interest and Respondentia Bonds.
Policies of Insurances.
Bills of Lading.
and
Price Currents.

Bombay 19*th September* 1827.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 1ST SEPTEMBER 1827.

No. 284 of 1827.—A considerable number of Assistant Surgeons on the regular establishment having arrived from Europe in the present season, the Governor in Council is enabled to dispense with the services of the gentlemen who have been temporarily engaged on the Medical Establishment, and he is accordingly pleased to fix the 31st December next as the date from which all officiating Assistant Surgeons shall cease to be borne on the public establishment.

Bombay Castle, 6*th September* 1827.

No. 290 of 1827.—The undermentioned Cadets and Assistant Surgeons are admitted on this Establishment, from the 1st instant, the date of their arrival at this Presidency on the ship Mary in conformity with their appointment by the Hon'ble Court of Directors. The Cadets are promoted to ensigns, leaving their date of rank to be settled hereafter.

Infantry.

291 Messrs. Allan Cambell Donaldsou,
299 " Philip Charles Newton Arniel,
307 " Thomas Edmunds,
308 " John Jessop.

Medical Establishment.

Mr. Alexander Bertram M. D.

Bombay Castle, 8*th September* 1827.

No. 291 of 1827.—The following promotions and appointments are made.

8th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant H. Sandwith to be Captain, and Ensign A. S. Hawkins to be Lieutenant, in succession to Sharp discharged the service by the sentence of a General Court Martial.—Date of Rank 25th August 1827.

APPOINTMENT.

2d Extra Battalion.

Lieutenant T. Mitchell, of the 15th Regiment N. I. to be Quarter Master and Interpreter in the Hindoostanee and Mahratta languages, vice Sandwith promoted.—Date of Rank 6th Sept. 1827.

Bombay Castle, 8*th September* 1827.

No. 292 of 1827.—Lieutenant G. Rowley, of the 2d Regiment of Light Cavalry, is allowed a furlough to Europe for the recovery of his health for three years from the date of his embarkation.

No. 293 of 1827.—The following promotion is made.

2d Regiment Light Cavalry.

Lieutenant John Brooks to be Captain and Cornet H. L. Salmon to be Lieutenant, in succession to Rose deceased.—Date of rank 30th August 1827.

No. 294 of 1827.—The furlough to Calcutta granted to Lieutenant J. B. Philipps, of the 2d European Regiment, by General Order dated the 23d of July last is cancelled at that officer's request.

Bombay Castle, 11*th Sept.* 1827.

No. 295 of 1827.—Captain J. Addison, of the 18th Regiment N. I. in consequence of the impaired state of his health, is transferred to the Invalid Establishment, at his own request.

No 296 of 1827.—With reference to the General Order, dated the 25th of January last (No. 38) which prescribes that Widows of European Soldiers be not excluded from the benefit of Lord Clive's Fund on account of their being of India birth, or parentage, the Honourable the Governor in Council directs that it be understood that widows of unmixed native extraction are not admissible to pensions from that institution.

Bombay Castle, 12*th September*, 1827.

No. 297 of 1827.—The undermentioned officers are placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief for the purpose of being employed with the Troops proceeding on Field Service from Poona.

Captain A. W. Browne, 11th Regt. N. I. Inspector of Hill Forts in the Deccan.

Lieutenant T. Outram, Executive Engineer at Poona.

Lieutenant W. B. Goodfellow, Assistant to the Superintending Engineer at the Presidency.

Bombay Castle, 12*th September*, 1827.

No. 298 of 1827.—Lieutenant W. P. Phipps, of the 22d Regiment N. I, is allowed a furlough to Europe for the recovery of his health, for three years from the date of his embarkation.

Bombay Castle, 12*th September* 1827.

No 299 of 1827.—The following promotion is made.

18th Regiment N. I.

Ensign A. Meadows to be Lieutenant, vice Doherty deceased.—Date of rank 13th Sept. 1827.

Bombay Castle, 13*th Sept.* 1827.

No. 200 of 1827.—The following appointments are made.

Capt. C. Head, of H, M's 24 (or Queen's Royal) Regiment of Foot, to be Deputy Assist. Qr. Mr. Gen. to the Detachment proceeding on field service from Poona.

Lieut. W. Coghlan, of the Regiment of Artillery, to have charge of the Ordnance Store Department accompanying the field detachment.

Lieut. A. Elder, of the 1st European Regiment, to be Personal Brigade Major to the Officer Commanding the Dooab Field Force.

Lieut, C. Hagart, of the 1st European Regt. to act as Adjutant during the above employment of Lieutenant Elder.

Lieut. T. Cleather, of the Regt. of Artillery, to act as Adjutant to the Golundauze Battalion during the absence of Lieut. Whitlie on field service,

Bombay Castle, 13*th Sept.* 1827.

No. 301 of 1827.—The following promotions are made.

Captain W. Spratt, of the 4th Regt. N. I. to the command, and Lieutenant F. Fortune of the 26th Regt. N. I to be Adjutant, of the Native Veteran Battalion.

Captain. W Stirling, of the 17th Regt. N. I. to command the 2d Extra Battalion vice Spratt.

Captain C. Crawley to be a Brigade Major to the Forces, vice Rose deceased.

Bombay Castle, 13*th Sept.* 1827.

No. 302 of 1827.—Capt. W. Cazalet, of the 13th Regt. N. I. is appointed to the charge of the Commissariat duties with the Troops proceeding from Poona on field service, with the allowances of a 2d Assistant Commissary General.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council
W. NEWNHAM,
Chief Sec. to Govt.

MARINE PROMOTIONS.

The Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to make the following Promotions viz.

First Lieutenant Thomas K. Terrell to be Junior Captain,—Date of Commission 10th July 1825.

Second Lieutenant William L Clements to be first Lieutenant,—Do. Do.

Senior Midshipman Hugh Rose to be second Lieutenant in succession to Junior Captain John S. Criddle retired 9th July 1824.—do. do.

Senior Midshipman George Harvey, to be second Lieutenant, in succession to second Lieut. Thomas B. Davis deceased 15th July 1825.—do. 15th July do.

Junior Captain Phillip Maughan, to be Senior Captain.—do 2d September 1825.

First Lieutenant James J. Robinson, to be Junior Captain.—do do.

Second Lieutenant Robert Lowe, to be first Lieutenant.—do. do.

Senior Midshipman Wm. R. Hayman, to be 2d Lieutenant, in succession to Senior Captain Charles Sealy, deceased 1st Sept. 1825 —do. do.

Second Lieutenant Charles Wells to be first Lieutenant.—Do. October Do.

Senior Midshipman Anthony Nott to be 2d Lieutenant in succession to first Lieutenant Edward Pratt Pensioned 25th October 1825,—Do. Do.

First Lieutenant Charles F. Grice to be Junior Captain,—Do 18th April 1826.

Second Lieutenant Frederick Wm. Powell to be first Lieutenant,—Do. Do.

Senior Midshipman William Hodges to be Second Lieutenant, in succession to Junior Captain James J. Robinson deceased 17th April 1826.—Do. Do.

First Lieutenant James Wm. Guy to be Junior Captain,—Do. 24th April 1826.

Second Lieutenant William Lowe to be first Lieutenant,—Do. Do.

Midshipman Alfred Williams, te be Second Lieutenant in succession to Junior Captain George Herne deceased 23d April 1826.—Do. Do

Second Lieutenant Theodore H. Broadhead, to be first Lieutenant,—Do. 8th May 1826.

Midshipman Phillip L. Powell to be second Lieutenant in succession to first Lieutenant Powell deceased 7th May 1826.—Do. Do.

Second Lieut. John B. Harrison to be first Lieutenant in succession to first Lieutenant Charles Wells degraded in rank.—Do. 10th June Do.

Senior Captain James Jeakes to be Commodore.—Do 19th Do. Do.

Junior Capt. David Jones to be Senior Captain,—Do. Do.

First Lieut. Wm. S. Collinson to be Junior Capt.—Do. Do.

Second Lieut. John H. Rowband to be first Lieut.—Do. Do.

Midshipman Charles R. Richardson to be second Lieut. in succession to Commodore Manwaring deceased 18th June 1826.—Do. Do.

Second Lieut. Wm. Igglesdon to be first Lieut.—Do. 2d Jan. 1827.

Senior Midshipman Charles Sharp to be Second Lieut. in succession to first Lieut. Broadhead deceased 1st Jan 1827.—Do. Do.

Junior Capt. Henry Hardy to be Senior Capt.—Do. 11th March Do.

First Lieut. Minchin to be Junior Capt.—Do. Do.

Second Lieut. Stafford B. Haines to be first Lieut.—Do. Do.

Senior Midshipman Henry Whitelock to be 2d Lieutenant in succession to Senior Captain Blast retired 10th March 1827.—Do. Do.

First Lieutenant George Grant to be Junior Captain.—Do. 18th March Do.

Second Lieutenant Charles Wells to be first Lieutenant.—Do: Do.

Senior Midshipman Stephen Newnham, to be second Lieutenant in succession to Junior Captain Maillard deceased 17th March 1827.—Do. Do

Second Lieutenant George B. Harrison to be first Lieutenant.—Do. 10 May 1827.

Senior Midshipman Henry N. Poole to be second Lieutenant in succession to first Lieutenant G. Vernon deceased 9th May 1827.—do do.

Published by Order of the Honourable, the Governor in Council,
C. NORRIS,
Sect. to Govt.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
12TH SEPT. 1827.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

MR. EDITOR,

Having had some experience in the investment of money in Government Paper, I am desirous of putting you right in some points on that subject, in which you appear to have departed from the general style of independence in your Paper, and become the advocate of monopoly.

The advantage of employing Government Agents in those transactions on account of their lower rate of charges, is in one respect obvious, and a good reason for it may easily be discovered, as the expenses of their Establishments are provided for by other sources; but it may still be questioned, whether it is not more for the interests of a capitalist to submit to a somewhat higher charge for the sake of procuring the services of one who is not bound to another and a stronger party.—If he employs an ordinary House of Agency, he knows that he trusts himself to an Agent whose interest is united with his; but if for the sake of a smaller charge, he has recourse to a Government Servant, he must lay his account with having to contend with the habitual views and feelings, and delays, of public office, and the express duty of every Government Agent to keep up the value of Government securities.

I apprehend you are under a mistake in supposing that great ignorance prevails of the advantages which the Government Loans present for the investment of money.—They have certainly been sufficiently advertised, and every facility given for the reception of even the smallest sums, wherever a Pay Office is open; and if the invitations have been little attended to by those who felt no immediate interest, they have been well marked by those whose business it is to be well informed on the subject, and who I believe are always ready to communicate their information to those who need it.—For my part, I have always observed private Agents in this country to be very willing to give the best advice as well as full information, and to be on the watch on account of their constituents for the most advantageous opportunity of making purchases of Government Paper, which during the last two years they have been able to do in the 5 per cent Loan, considerably under the Treasury rate of subscription.—I believe too, it is not much their practice, to require notice of the—

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…although they continue, … to reserve the right … advocate … public … I trust to … to the above … Paper, … am.

Your obedient Servant.

A SAVING MAN,

18th Sept. 1827.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

DEAR MR. EDITOR,

A piece of intelligence contained in your last number has afforded great satisfaction to the inhabitants of this station, as it has contributed to explain a circumstance that had given birth to much conjecture and some alarm.—On the 24th August about 11 o'clock at noon, we experienced a sudden and alarming concussion—the houses tottered—the rocks, on which they stand, trembled to their very base.—Too illiterate a race to think of such a cause as an earthquake, we in our simplicity attributed this trepidation to a circumstance which occurred the same morning—A gay and well trimmed boat, the first of the season to venture out on the rude ocean, was put in readiness to depart for Bombay.—In despite of all the warnings that were given him of danger to be feared from the treacherous weather, the gallant gentleman, the owner of the boat, boldly pushed out in her, and the day deceitfully smiled upon his undertaking.

"Fair laugh'd the morn, and soft the Zephyr blew
While proudly riding o'er the azure realm,
In gallant trim the vessel flew,
Hope on the prow and Science at the helm."—

A sudden monsoon squall, soon however arrested his progress, and ere he cleared the mouth of the river, the little bark was dashed upon the shore, with so great impetuosity, as to make the coincident convulsion of nature appear to us, unlettered natives, to proceed from this direful accident.—It occasioned most fearful apprehensions.—The seers and foretellers of evil declared it an awful omen most inauspicious to the future naval importance of Rutnagiree.—Wise heads were of opinion, that, as this tremendous shock apparently arose from so trifling a cause, the whole foundation of our rocky coast was secretly undermined, either by the encroachment of the sea, or by the labours of some of those virtuosi who have lately become fond of carrying their investigations into the earth's internals—Now it was natural to conclude that if the wreck of a "delicate" pleasure boat could thus agitate our shores, nothing short of absolute destruction might be apprehended from the stranding of a weighty and richly loaded Chinaman, which in this stormy season is no improbable event; and serious intentions were entertained of soliciting Government to remove the station to a safer quarter.—It was therefore with indescribable comfort and pleasure that we perused your account of the Earthquake at Vingorla which it is highly probable extended its influence here tho' rather tardy in its progress.—We have now dismissed our fears, and though another Earthquake might cause the destruction we recently dreaded, yet satisfied that we have no local disadvantages, no sapped foundations, to fear, we may tranquilly hope to last as long as our neighbours.

Yours',

SAM SHAKE.

RUTNAGIREE,
September 12th 1827.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette,

SIR,

In pursuance of my promise, I take the liberty of summing up the matter which has lately occupied the attention of certain persons at this Presidency—I view the subject as one of very trifling importance, and had it been treated in a fair and candid manner by the Ex-Sheriff and his party, and as became liberal minded men, I should have said but little, or perhaps have left the question in their own hands, to be judged of by its real merits, and as one which required no support—But when as a simple private individual, and an advocate for truth and fair play I discovered that the Ex Sheriff from private pique or disappointed ambition, was raising the standard of party and waving its banners in the face of thinking and honourable men, it then became every subject who was loyal to his King and venerated the sacred institutions of his Country, to bestow his attention on the subject, and expose fallacies and misrepresentations from whatever quarter they came. Considerations of delicacy are often detrimental to the cause of truth. The Courier has, however, permitted a tone to be adopted by one of its correspondents ill suited to the constitution of society, and ill adapted to the purposes either of argument or truth—I shall certainly not follow that example—mine is the tone of steady and settled principles, his the intemperance of frenzy and desperation.—It is therefore advisable, for the purposes of justice, and the true comprehension of the subject, that the veil with which the Ex-Sheriff and his supporters have concealed the real merits of the case should be laid aside for awhile, but as gently as possible—I need scarcely assure those who have been thus indelicately brought (by that functionary) under the particular notice of the public, that I have no improper feelings to gratify, and that I regret that the ridiculous importance with which he views himself, should produce even the chance of being attended with the slightest disagreeable feeling—In the Gazette of the 22d August, I find the following speculation and enquiry by you "Is "the truth or falsehood of three lines in the "Oriental Herald with which Mr. Morley "quarrels, the point at issue?—Is it contended that the precedents established by the "old Recorders should form a guide for the "present Judges at this Presidency in settling the courtesy that should be shewn to "members of the Government? Or is the discussion to lead into a general question of "the expediency of seating such functionaries on the bench while delivering their "evidence in Court?"

In the same Gazette a Correspondent named "Candidus" writes thus.—"Giovanni "wishes to gain a triumph by precedents, "abuse of the Recorder's Court, and ridicule, when the most direct path to establish his position would be to enquire whether it is not likely that Justice would be sometimes defeated by the influence evidence "from the Bench would create in the minds "of a Jury—many persons are of opinion "that it is decidedly unconstitutional with a "common Jury."

Thus it is that writers may speculate for ever, and yet be unable to discover the real question in dispute—The Ex-Sheriff has taken care in the most unhandsome way to conceal that question, but had he himself only exercised the twentieth part of that candour possessed by Mr. X. of Plymouth and of which he has accused him (in his absence from India) of being deficient, there would have been an end of the subject long ago—The Ex-Sheriff was aware of that—I was also aware of it—but the proper time had not arrived for a disclosure by me—That time has now arrived, and the question is simply this, was the Court justified on Mr. Graham's trial in allowing Mr Warden to be examined in the witness Box?—Mr. X of Plymouth gives his reasons for approving of the course pursued by the Court on that occasion—he does not attempt to justify it by precedent as the Ex-Sheriff pretends, but from circumstances peculiar in themselves as connected with Mr. W.—I will repeat those reasons and I trust I may do so, without offence to any person, or to the individual to whom they allude—It is not my object to create unpleasant feelings in the hosom of that Gentleman, and I hope he will believe this declaration.—The Plymouth letter goes on to state, that Mr. W. had identified himself with the transactions at the Racket Court out of which the prosecution against Mr. G. had arisen—that Mr. W. consequently became a material witness in both prosecutions—that he no doubt was conscious that the general tenor of his conduct to the Supreme Court entitled him to no such consideration, as an invitation to give his evidence from the Bench—that he was one of the prime movers and principal witnesses in two transactions, one of assault, and the other of slander—the Plymouth letter then enumerates other substantial reasons, which, in the writers opinion, made it impossible for the Court to distinguish Mr. W. from the rest of the witnesses by any such mark of courtesy as an invitation to the Bench—The letter then inquires thus—"after such conduct on "the part of Mr. W. would the Court have "been justified in inviting him to the Bench?" —Here then is a pretty full budget of reasons (besides others detailed in that letter) the twentieth part of any one of which, would be a most complete and triumphant justification for the Court treating Mr. W. as an ordinary witness—But there were other reasons which were disclosed at the trial, which rendered it impossible for any upright and impartial Judge, sitting there as the representative of his Sovereign, to invite Mr. W. to the bench—I believe it came out in evidence, or in some shape before the public, that Mr. W. had pledged himself to prosecute Mr. G. for the assault—If that be true, and I believe there is no doubt of the fact, Mr. W. united in himself the double character of witness and prosecutor—Mr. W. also produced in Court, while under examination, a paper written by himself (which from delicacy I shall not call by its proper name) reflecting most unjustly and most ungenerously upon the character of the prisoner, and which Mr. W. was well aware was most untrue—and yet after a full consideration of all these circumstances, there are such men as the Ex-Sheriff, who by a side wind would endeavour to establish the right of gentlemen so situated as Mr. W. *was*, to claim the observance of distinction from the Bench—If I was at all disposed to treat such conduct with severity, a more happy collection of materials for such a purpose could not be found; but as I was not a party to those transactions, I have no angry feelings to gratify—These events are long since past; and their recollection for the benefit of Society ought not be revived—I am no way interested in them, beyond what every impartial citizen (not lost by sensualities and corruption to the noble principles of his nature) would feel it is his duty and his inclination to rally round the banners of independence, truth and justice—Does it now appear that the writer of the Plymouth letter sought to justify the Bench by such precedents and such reasons as the Ex-Sheriff has endeavoured to impose upon the public?—What does it signify whether Mr. Duncan was examined in 1810 or 1811, or at any other time, or whether Mr. Lechmere was wedged in below or above, as Homespun describes? What have these cases to do with the present, now under consideration?—They are as opposite from each other as the poles; and moreover those three lines extracted from three pages of the Herald, and on which the Ex-Sheriff has so often rung the changes are inserted in the most *incidental* way, which every person of impartiality, who will take the trouble to read the Plymouth letter must at once testify and admit—In fact the Bench required no precedent to guide it upon such an occasion, nor is any justification attempted in the Plymouth letter by the allusion to Mr. Duncan—The justification is fully established by the cogent reasons set forth in the letter, exclusive of the other considerations I have mentioned.—This principle of reasoning cannot be discovered by the Ex-Sheriff,—not from any want of sagacity or talent to discern it; but from those petty feelings which originate in private considerations, and from that littleness of mind, which cannot take a flight beyond the miserable dimensions of the Island it inhabits—That such are his motives I leave the public to judge—The following quotation from his letter of the 24th July will show that in his attempt to fix improper designs on others, he has disclosed that he is not free from such designs himself—"neither researches &c. will enable Mercator to excuse "the *manifest design* of the statement in the "Herald—there can be no doubt that Mr. "X. of Plymouth had set all his wits at work "to prove that the late claim (to sit upon the "Bench) was contrary to precedent, was "inadmissible, and perhaps presumptuous"—Now the public will judge of the design of the Ex-Sheriff; if he contends that the whole reasoning in the Plymouth letter endeavours to establish those three propositions, then I perfectly agree with him—That such was its plain and obvious intent, there cannot be a doubt—a more complete justification I never witnessed, and a justification too, which meets the approbation of the world; but if the Ex-Sheriff shall continue to allege that the justification is founded on the quotation in his letter respecting Mr. Duncan's examination in 1810 or 1811, then I assert, that he has attempted a serious imposition upon the public—and the mere fact of his suppression of the reasons contained in the Plymouth letter, carries with it such a ground of suspicion as to leave the mind no alternative than to form the painful conclusion that such conduct was wilful, and consequently unhandsome and ungenerous, not only as regarded Mr. X. but also unfair as regarded the Bench—I shall regret if I have given offence to this Functionary—I really do not intend it, but it is impossible to avoid such observations as emanate from the subject and which my independence and love of justice will never I trust upon any occasion suffer me to suppress.

The distinction of being seated upon the Bench has been spoken of & treated with such importance as to lead one to conclude that there is no distinction beyond it—The Bench on the trial of the Wakefields at Lancaster was crowded with ladies and gentlemen, and that too before Mr. Baron Hullock came into Court—He could not therefore have invited them there, nor do I believe any invitation is required here—The Sheriff may be considered the Master of the ceremonies—If he cannot distinguish the proper personages whom the Bench would have no objection to see there, then let a Sheriff be appointed more capable of performing his duties—But to suppose that the distinction is confined to members of Council, betrays a most wretched and miserable understanding, and could have only been generated in India, amidst a subservient and slavish population—That enchantment is now dissolved which at one time subdued the mind into a belief that those were the greatest men who lived in the largest houses—A clearer vision, and more liberal principles are fast breaking in upon us—We are no longer cajoled by folly, or frightened by bug-bears—The reign of Tory principles and arbitrary power is extinguished—Every man consults his own understanding, and judges for himself—He can tell at a glance from a slave a freeman, and can distinguish with equal facility between the friends and the enemies of the people.

GIOVANNI.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

S——d will kindly excuse the non-insertion of his valuable communication for another week.—We are most anxious to offer some really useful observations upon it; but have not yet had an oppportunity of acquiring sufficient information to complete the task.

If the Correspondent who favored us with "the passage of the Styx" will permit us to take certain liberties with his effusion we will insert it; but on reflection, we cannot publish it in its present state.

We are happy to give insertion to the Letter of a "Saving man," particularly as it invites discussion, which when temperately managed is ever productive of benefit—We shall defer our observations thereon until next week.

The correct judgment in the case of the John Biggar, with which we have been favoured; is also postponed.

EXCHANGE, &c.

On London, at 6 months sight. 1 | 8⅛ per Rupee.
Calcutta, at 30 days sight, 106¼ B'byRs. per 0 | 0 Sas.
Madras, at 30 days sight, 99½ B'by Rs. per 0 | 0 Madras.

BAZAR VALUE OF COMPANY'S PAPER.

Remittable notes 134 Bombay Rs, per 0 | 0 Siccas.
Unremittable do. 105 do. per 0 | 0 do.
Notes of the present 5 per Cent. Loan opened in Bengal on the 18th August 1825, selling at 106-1 B'bay per 0 | 0 Siccas.

PRICES OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars 100 per 220 B'by Rs.
German Crowns 100 per 213 Ditto.

GOVERNMENT LOANS.

Subscriptions to the present 5 per cent Loan opened in Bengal on the 18th August 1825. are receivable at the General Treasury at Bombay at the rate of 106¼. Bombay Rupees per 0 | 0 Siccas; being intrinsic value.

Treasury notes issued by the Bombay Government at 5 Reas per Cent. per diem, payable 12 months after date.

THE GAZETTE,

BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY, 19TH SEPTEMBER 1827.

The only arrival from Europe during the past week is the La Clarisse from Bourdeaux the 29th May. Her Commander brought no newspapers, but he has kindly favoured us with the following information.—France was then in the same state as at the beginning of the month of May. A strong sensation had been felt at Bourdeaux on the news of the dissolution of the national guard reaching that city. The people were indignant at the measure, and loud in their cries of *vive la carte! a-bas Villele*!—Spain continued in the same unsettled state—her armies still on the frontier of Portugal—but the insurrection in Catalonia had been put down—The French army of occupation not withdrawn.

In Portugal no political event of consequence had taken place; but some degree of uncertainty seems to exist as to whether Don Miguel continues at Vienna. His motions, are no doubt watched.

We publish Sam Shake's letter tho' we scarcely know what to make of it—He probably alludes to some langhable local adventure; and as he handles his subject in a playful manner, we feel assured that its insertion in the Gazette, can give offence to none—Sam we suspect is not in earnest in speaking of an earthquake at Rutnagiree on the 24th ultimo; but perhaps it may be imagined that he glances in ridicule at our statement of the one that occurred at Vingorla on the 22nd.—To remove any such notion we need only state that our information is derived from two intelligent correspondents on the spot, the one a Military, the other a Medical man.

The Rampoora river has not been the only scene of disaster (if such really did occur there) from rash overhasty attempts to navigate the Malabar Coast during the present season—About the middle of last week a number of raw Cotton Bales were seen floating past the Colaba Light House; a sure proof of Guzerat Pattamars having perished at sea, on their way hither; and in the severe weather experienced by the H. C.'s C. Ternate off the coast eight days ago not a Pattamar could have lived—Nor are like disasters confined to one season—They principally arise from the absurd superstition the Natives entertain as to Cocoa-nut day—After propitiating the ocean God by the ceremony of throwing the Cocoa-nut, all danger on the seas is supposed by them to cease; and Pattamars venture forth in fancied security upon a voyage of several days duration, when every hour's continuance of favourable weather is most uncertain; and yet strange to say insurances in coast navigation can seldom be effected here on vessel or cargo until the 1st of the present month, when all real danger is generally supposed to have passed—This is not the only instance where Hindoo Cupidity has overcome Hindoo Superstition.—We still experience monsoonish weather here—During the last ten or twelve days several severe squalls have been felt, and a heavy fall of rain has taken place.—

As we have been scribbling about sea matters it may be as well to mention that a Steamer is expected here from Calcutta—The Ganges is spoken of. It is a long while since we saw a Steamer and we venture to say that many of our readers will join us in the wish soon to see one enter Bombay harbour—The report seems to be supported by the circumstance of the Govt. having lately made large purchases of English Coals—By the bye we hear nothing now about the Cutch Coal Mines—Some twelve months ago some prosing gentleman *favoured* the Bombay public with certain dull essays upon Coal mines in general, but very little information has ever been afforded as to those in Cutch—We believe the search for Coal in that quarter is still actively prosecu-

ted, and we should feel much obliged for a report of progress, as it is a most interesting undertaking.—The scarcity of Coal it is well known forms the sole obstruction to the general introduction in these seas of Steam Navigation and until a plentiful supply can be obtained from Asiatic Mines. it is to be feared it will prove an insurmountable one—That objection is however becoming weaker every day—Mr. Gurney's new Steam Engine consumes only half the quantity of Coals necessary for any other!—

The Sulimany from Macao the 3rd July, brings very unfavourable accounts as to Cotton—ordinary Surat Cotton was selling at 7 to 7, 5 Tales per picul—superior, 9 to 10 Tales---both going off heavily.----The price of Malwa Opium was so high as 1,038 Spanish Dollars per Chest, even after the arrival of the Oscar, the last Opium Ship we believe from Bombay---Patna from 850 to 900 Spanish Dollars---Benares rather neglected---The delivery of Patna and Benares in May and June considerable---being upwards of 800 Chests per month.

The destination of the Cambridge Capt. Barber, is we understand changed—She sails from Calcutta, not from Bombay, for London. To many families in Western India this information will we fear, prove a serious disappointment.---The sense entertained here, of the gentlemanly manner in which Capt. Barber invariably treats his passengers is so very high and widely spread, as to render any mention of it in a newspaper unnecessary.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.---Lieut Phillips, 22d Regt. N. I.
Capt. Wm. Morley, Artily.
Ensign H. S. Gunter, 2d E. Regt.
Capt J. A. Crosby, 9th Regt. N. I.
Capt. Bagnold, 23rd Regt.
DEPARTURES.---Asst. Surgn A. Wood, 20th Regt.
Lieut. C. B. Rowan, Arty:
Lieut. Ash, Arty:
Lieut. Whitlie, Arty,
Ensign H. James, 20th Regt.
Lieut. Goodfellow, Engineers.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE
AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.---Sept, 15th, Ship Sulimany Robt. Wemyss, Com. from China, left Macao 3rd July Watered at the Island of Timor.

Do. French Ship La Clarrisse, P. Partarrieux Com. from Bordeaux, 29th May.

18th, The H. C, Schooner Fly, Nacqudah Mahomet Khan, left Mocha 20th August and Muckulla, 5th September.

Passengers per Sulimany,---Mrs, Wemyss.

Per Fly,---Capt. Bagnold,

DEPARTURES,---16th Ship Palambam (Free Trader,) D, Nash, Com, to Greenock.

Passengers by Palambam.---Capt. Bowes, H. M. 6th Regt, Capt, Eyre, H, M, 6th Regt,

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Charles Kerr, for London.
Mountaineer, for ditto.
Crown, (Brig) for Greenock.
Wootmany, for Penang.
Kusrovie, for Persian Gulph.
Futtay Eskam for Bengal.

CALCUTTA.

SHIPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—August 19. Ship Jane, L. W. Moncrief, from China the 26th May, and Tambang the 10th July.

22. Brig Brougham, W. Andrews, from Arracan the 11th August.

— Ship Speke, R. Harrison, from Rangoon the 19th August.

Aug 25. The English Brig Minerva. Captain J. Horre, from London 25th March.

The English Brig Sir Francis MacNaughten, Captain A. Patterson, from China 26th May,

The English Brig Antelope, Lieut. Elvan, from Penang 3d August.

Passengers per Brig Sir Francis Macnaghten, from China.—From Hobart Town.—Dr. R. Tytler, with Dispatches for Government; Master G. A. Tytler, and Mr. Helmick, Assistant Apothecary, *From Singapore.*—Conductor F. Hall, Mrs. Hall and Two Daughters.

VESSELS SPOKEN WITH.

The Brig Minerva, on the 15th May, spoke the H. C. Ship Rose, from Calcutta to London eight days from St. Helena, all well—in Lat. 1. 54. N. Long. 22. 40. West.

VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL.

The Ship Madeline, Captain F. R. for Mauritius, in 2 or 3 days.

The Ship Malabar, Captain Oliver, in a day or two.

DEPARTURES.—August 22. Brig Guardian, G. Sutherland, for the Mauritius.

The H. C. ships Vansittart and Windsor, gone to sea from Saugor, on the 20th instant.

EXPECTED TO SAIL.

The Portuguese ship St. Domingo Eneas, Captain M. J. de Freetay, for Lisbon, in a day or two,

REMARKS.

On the 9th August, the Speke spoke the Bombay Merchant, in the entrance of Rangoon; and on the 10th August passed a Bark at Rangoon Sand Heads, steering for the River.

Passengers per ships Jane, Captain L. W. Moncrief, from China: S. Gover, Esq.

Per brig Brougham, Captain W. Andrews, from Arracan:—Lieutenants Forbes and Douglas, and Dr. Hart.

Per ship Speke, Captain R. Harrison, from Rangoon:—Mrs. Harrison.

MADRAS.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.
ARRIVALS.

SEPTEMBER. 2nd—Brig William, Captain G. F Andrew, from Penang the 9th August.

—3rd Ship Pacific, Captain Worthen, from Philadelphia the 9th May.

Passengers per Philadelphia.—Messrs. G. D. Blaiker, J. W. Rulon, W. S. Mitchell, and G. Lamb:

Do Brig Eliza, Sarang Guntaloo, from Masulipatam 24th August,

---5th Brig Belle Alliance, J, C, Orloff, from Vizagapatam 15th August,

Do, Ship L, Alfied, Fornier from Borbon 3rd August, and Pondicherry 4th Sept.

DEPARTURES.

AUGUST 30th.—Brig Regia, Captain C. Kail, for Masulipatam.

SEPTEMBER 1st.—Ship Coldstream, Captain G. Stevens, for London.

—3rd H: M. Ship Success, Captain Jsmes Stirling, on a Cruize.

—Do. Ship Alexander, Captain McDonald, for Calcutta.

---5th Lady East, C, S, Evans, for Calcutta.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE ROADS.

H. M. Ship Champion, Captain J. F. Stoddart.
H. M. Ship Hind, Captain J. Furneaux.
H. C. Ship Minerva, Captain Probyn.
Ship Lady East, Captain C. S. Evans.
Ship Susan, Captain W. Hamilton.
Ship Recource, Captain B. Fenn.
Ship Eleanor Captain C. Tabor.
French Ship L'Europe, Captain Ferau.
Ship L'Europe, Captain Bandoeur.
Ship Pacific, Captain Worthen,
Ship L'Alfred, Captain Fornier.
Brig Catherine, Captain G. R. Hodson.
Brig William, Captain G. F. Andrew.
Brig Eliza, Sarang Guntaloo.
Brig Belle Alliance, Captain J. C. Ortoff.

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS.
BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.---At Colabah, on the 13th Instant, Mrs, J, Casewell, of a Daughter,

At Colabah, Friday morning the 14th Inst, Mrs, Blowers of a Daughter,

DEATH.---At Mhow on Monday the 3d Instant, Lieut, Hugh Holmes Doherty of the 18th Regiment Native Infantry,

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGE.—At Calcutta, on the 21st August, at the House of Henry Wood, Esq. by the Revd. Dr Bryce, the Revd. George James Laurie, Madras Presidency to Laura Louisa, second Daughter of Samuel Ludlow, Esq. Residency Surgeon Delhi.

BIRTHS.---At Cawnpore, on the 7th August, Mrs. J. P. Ledlie, of a Son.

At Cawnpore, on the 12th August, the Lady of Captain Thomas Sanderson, 9th Cavalry, of a Son.

At Calcutta, on the 19th August, Mrs. Catherine Walker, wife of Mr. W. Walker, of a Daughter.

At Barrackpore, on the 20th August, the Lady of Major Geo. Moore, 59th Regt. of a Daughter.

At Chowringhee, on the morning of the 24th August, at the house of Charles Trower, Esq. the Lady of Henry Lushington, Esq. of a Daughter.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGES.—At St. George's Church, on the 3d September, by the Rev. W. Roy, Lieutenant J. F. Musgrove, 36th Regiment M. N. I. to Miss Mary Caroline Stockdale, only daughter of the late T. R. Stockdale, Esq. formerly of the Madras Artillery.

On Monday, the 20th August, at Bangalore, by the Rev. Mr. Malkin, Assistant Apothecary J. T. King, of the 2d Horse Brigade, to Miss Eliza Mathewson.

At St. George's Church, by the Rev. W. Roy, Captain M. A. Thomas, to the Widow of the late Lieutenant Roche, B. N. I.

BIRTHS.—On the Morning of the 1st instant, the Lady of John Arathoon, Esq. of a Daughter.

In Camp, Jaulnah, on the morning of the 15th August, the Lady of Lieut.-Colonel Hackett, 40th Regiment N. I. of twin Daughters

At Bangalore, on the 26th of August, the Lady of Lieutenant C. H. Greme, 5th Light Cavalry, of a Son.

At Berhampore, on the 27th August, the wife of Serjeant Major J. L. Borgonha, of the 37th Regiment N. I. of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—On board of the George, off the Coast of Brazil, on Tuesday the 15th of May, Sarah, daughter of the late Wm. Baker, Esq of Walton Le Soken, in the County of Essex, aged 22 years.

On the 28th ultimo, at the Carnatic, Hotel Mr. Charles Preston, Proprietor of the Hotel, aged 43 years.

Madras.

CURRENT VALUE OF
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Wednesday, September 5.

Six per Cent Bengal Remittable Loan.
At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 350 Madras Rupees per 335 Sicca Rupees.....28 *Premium.*
At a Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz. 106½ Madras Rupees per 100 Sicca Rupees.....26 *Premium.*

Five per Cent Bengal Unremittable Loan.
At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 350 Madras Rupees per 335 Sicca Rupees..... $\frac{9}{26}$ *Premium.*
At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz. 106½ Madras Rupees per 100 Sicca Rupees..... $2\frac{9}{26}$ *Discount.*

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 6.

Fort St. George, August, 31, 1827.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

The Reverend William Thomas Blenkinsop, Military Chaplain at St. Thomas's Mount.

Charles M. Bushby, Esq. to be Register to the Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit for the Centre Division.

S. Clarke, Esq. to be Register to the Zillah Court of Chittoor.

Calcutta.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY.	Calcutta, AUGUST 25, 1827.	SELL.
Prem. 26	0 Remittable Loans 6 per Cent.	25 0 Prem.
Disct. 0	3 Old 5 per Cent. Loan,.....	0 8 Disct.
Par.....	New 5 per Cent. Loan.....	0 4 Dits.

RATES OF EXCHANGE.

BUY.	CALCUTTA.	SELL.
1s. 11	On London 6 Months sight, per Sa. Rs. 1	1 11½
	On Bombay 30 Days ditto, per 100 Bombay Rs. 96.	
	On ditto, 92 a 96 Sa. Rs. per 100 Madras Rupees.	

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Government and Salary Bills	5	0
Ditto on Private Bills.....	7	0
Interest on Loans on Deposit.....	5	0

Per Ct.

BANK SHARES.

BUY	PREMIUM	SELL
4,400	Bank of Bengal Share.....	5,000

AUGUST 23,

We do not pretend to know, whether any of our readers purpose taking Egypt in their way to England, in the ensuing cold weather, but if there should be any so inclined, they may be obliged to us, for the information conveyed in the following extracts from the Correspondence of a Traveller in that direction, with the perusal of which we have been favored; and the contemplation of future possibilities, as well as the interest that attaches generally to the subject. may render them still more widely acceptable.

The person who intends to cross the Desart, should be at Bombay before the end of November, so as to leave it in time to reach Kosseir early in January—At this place he will scarcely fail to find any number of return camels he may require for the purpose of loading which, he should be provided with camel trunks of the size of Indian bullock trunks. A camel saddle and pair of regular stirrups will be of use, but an English saddle and bridle will be of no service. The camel saddle may be procured at Bombay and the best are after the fashion of that made for Sir C. Colville: Two tripods for the cot, a small carpet, a good rezai, and a blanket, should form the sleeping equipment; and a small portmanteau, and saddle bags, the travelling apparatus: a small supply's tent we [illegible], with [illegible] two feet high, will be a comfortable addition: a pair of pistols, a sword, and if the traveller likes, a gun, will give him a warlike aspect, and their exhibition may possibly contribute to preclude any occasion to make use of them. His garb should be as light and loose as possible, a red undress military jacket, a pair of loose thick trowsers, with straps fastening at the ancle, long Wellington boots, easy to pull on or off, a white hat, and if his eyes are weak, a green gauze veil will be the most eligible costume. For his provisions, he should carry one camel boxfull of good rice, and another of substantial ship biscuit, with two jelly jars full of curry powder: a jar of marmalade is not a bad thing, and half a dozen tongues will be useful. Pickles will be found refreshing, and a quantity of fresh water in bottles, should be brought from Calcutta or Bombay. The bottles may be replenished with Nile water at Kosseir. Fowls are to be procured at Kosseir. A box full of *goon*, or light Indian rope, will be useful for packages, &c. as nothing of the kind is procurable on the route.

If the voyager is wise, he will be well bred, and he will generally meet with courteous treatment in return from both Turks and Arabs; but it will be very unsafe to mistake either for Hindus, as they have not the same endurance, and are rather, a more muscular race even than Europeans on their return from India.

The first step to be taken on landing at Kosseir, is to wait upon the Governor, and settle with him the number of camels that may be required, recollecting that every thing in Egypt, is the property of the Pasha. The Governor will declare, that the camels are not to be paid for, and the traveller should take him at his word, expressing a due sense of his Highness the Pasha's munificence. Before he quits Kosseir, he will have numerous application for Bukhsish, to meet which, he should prepare himself with piastres, of which there go fifteen to a dollar. To the Governor's people a dollar may be given, and the same to the owner of the house at which a residence will be provided; but in general, a piastre will suffice.

On starting, the traveller should put what clothes he may want, whilst crossing the Desart, in his saddle bags in front of him. In his valise, he should store a bottle of brandy and water, some biscuits, a tongue and cold fowl, and a few hard boiled eggs. A few articles to be given away, should also be procured, as brandy for the Turkish soldiers, a cheap telescope or two for the officers and Agas, and a piece of kinkhab, or a shawl, for a superior functionary; powder and shot also will be acceptable to the Arabs. He will commence his journey about sun-set, and reach the first wells about nine o'clock: here he will pitch the tresseis for his cot, and his paal, or cover himself with his blanket or a shutrunjee, to keep off the dew. Next morning, he should start early, stop when he likes to breakfast, to which he should invite the Arab who may ride with him, and then resume his route till two, where he may stop for the night. Next morning, he may move on to the Pasha's wells, where he should halt a few hours to let the people drink and replenish their water bags. He may move again about dusk, and travel as on the first day till nine. The next morning he will start early, breakfast where he likes, and then proceeding reach the Lagadea well about three in the afternoon. The fourth morning, he must start as before, and leaving Ajazeea on his right, he will come about three P. M. to the edge of the Desart. On the fifth morning, he proceeds in the same manner, but through cultivation, and about noon, he will come in sight of the temple of Karnac. It is better, however, not to stop, but to push on to Luxor, and get within the shelter of its mud walls. The Aga, or Corporal, at this post, if treated with proper civility, will furnish the requisite means of visting the ruins of Thebes, after which, a boat is to be hired to Kene. At this place, Syud Hossein, the English Agent, has the character of being a most hospitable entertainer, whose dinners are excellent, and who can produce a bottle of wine for his Christian guests, when his Turkish visitors are out of sight. The Governor at this place should have a liberal present, and his officers should be feed, and it should be always remembered, that the attentions which are to be bought in Europe, are to be obtained in Egypt by well-timed presents and oriental address. A few piastres to the camel men, five or six dollars for a boat from Thebes to Kene, and from forty to sixty dollars for a large boat from Kene to Cairo, which will accommodate three or four persons, constitute the chief items of expence. In these instructions, a party has been contemplated, and some modification is necessary, when an individual travels alone.

The solitary traveller should have two servants, one an interpreter, the other a valet. Rice biscuit, curry powder, and some tea and sugar, will be sufficient to carry him across the Desart: when he reaches the Nile, coarse but good bread, excellent butter, milks eggs, fowls, and vegetables, are abundantly procurable. If he be a man of activity, he may cross the Desart in two or three days. The whole of his baggage may be carried on two camels—and three will be required for himself and his attendants. He may be content for his couch with a substantial matrass to be spread upon the ground.

If he can obtain the previous permission of the Pasha, it may be worth his while to land below *Ras-al As*, near which are the ruins of Berenice. discovered by Mons. Galliaud. From thence he may proceed to Ipsambul, where exist the most perfect remains of Egyptian architecture, and he may then follow the course of the Nile—Arabic and Italian are the languages necessary to carry a person through Egypt: Persian is of no use whatever, and the Arabic, if acquired in Calcutta, should not be learned from a Maulavi Although civil to the Arabs and Turks, the traveller is not to be too gentle, as a mixture of firmness with conciliation best ensures respect. The Turkish soldiery are now under some controul, but there is still an evident disposition to be insolent, especially towards Christians, and the Egyptian Arab is not to be implicitly trusted. None have any prejudices, however, as to eating and drinking with their visitors, and the Turkish soldiers have so scruples, even with respect to wine and brandy. A traveller, however, should not run the risk of offending the more respectable individuals, who may invite him to dinner, by taking wine with him, unless he receive previous permission.

From the same source we derive the following general remarks:

"We have been greatly struck by the contrast which presents itself in this country, where modern institution jostle the reliques of remotest times, and you may turn from a mummy to a newly drilled recruit, or mark the effects of European machinery in a manufactory, constructed of stones covered with hieroglyphics. From the Turks, generally we have experienced much civility. It is true, that Christians generally ride donkies, but so do Turks, for these animals in Egypt are of singular docility and beauty. Those who prefer horses may mount them with impunity.

The Pasha's new levies consist of five brigades, each of five battalions, each eight hundred strong.—We saw one Regiment exercised, and the movements were as steady, and the firing as regular, as on any parade in India. The French officers act as instructors only, and are not allowed to exercise any authority over the men. The word of command was given by a Turk, and all the officers are of that nation, except some of the subalterns, who are Arabs. Osman Beg, the Major General, is a man of unassuming and polished manners. The service is far from popular in Egypt, and is, in every individual case, compulsory.

The Pasha is every thing in Egypt. Sovereign, Legislator, Manufacturer, Farmer, and Money-changer, and admits no interference with his various avocations. A few days before our arrival at Cairo, he hanged a Jew for taking one piastre more than the prescribed number in exchange for a dollar. He has made Arabs manufacture as well as use machinery, and set them to work to learn French, and translate scientific works into Arabic. These innovations, however, are not interwoven with the character of the people, on whom the Pasha's improvements appear to have wrought no change: as long as they stand in awe of him they will labour, but the moment that feeling ceases, they will retain only that disgust they now entertain for the tasks to which they are urged by a despotic, and not unfrequently a cruel master. The war with Greece has cleared the villages of Arab youth, such of whom as had avoided the conscription having fled into the de-

(Continued in the Supplement.)

BOMBAY.—PRINTED FOR THE *PROPRIETORS*, BY THOMAS RIGBY, IN BELL LANE No. 7.

WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, POETICAL PIECES, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE &c. &c. WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.

Gentlemen about to change their stations are requested to give notice to the PRINTER who will pay due attention to their orders.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19TH 1827.

(Continued from the last Page.)

sarts. Parties were frequently met with on the route, loud in their execrations of the Pasha, and threatening every Turk with death."

Calcutta Govt. Gaz. August 23.

EFFECTS OF MOONLIGHT ON THE EYES.—The effect of the moonlight on the eyes in Egypt is singularly injurious, the natives tell you, as I found afterwards they also did in Arabia, to cover your eyes when you sleep in the open air. The moon in Egypt strikes and affects the sight, when you sleep exposed to it, much more than the sun; a fact of which I had a very unpleasant proof one night, and took care to guard against it afterwards. Indeed, the sight of a person who should sleep with his face exposed at night, would soon be utterly impaired or destroyed.—*Corne's Letters from the East.*

Foreign News.

THE EXAMINER.—APRIL 22.

The Paris papers announce the final defeat of the French fanatics to add another violation of the Charter by the slavery of the Press. The Chamber of Peers had so mutilated the precious bantling termed "the Projet" for that purpose, that its parents, unable to recognize their own offspring, have abandoned it altogether. We rejoice at this defeat much more than if the attempt had never been made; and it is truly gratifying to witness how spiritedly the press and people of France have encountered this impudent attempt to gag the most effective avenues of public opinion. It must be confessed that, in a comparative point of view, both England and France exhibit a gleam of intellectual shushine at this moment. The mere Monks of Ascendancy have in both countries received a lesson as to the determination of the world to go on in spite of them; which, we trust, will at least facilitate the downfall of that nauseous theorical opposition to the social progress, which, though it cannot prove ultimately effective, exists as an impudent pretension. All the hooded owls and bats of society—cowled, cassocked, and otherwise—fly in a body against the light which they cannot endure, under the sanction of a species of conventional jargon that would discredit the ancient spinsters of a Spanish Nunnery. There is corruption and venality of a kind so intimately connected with the weaker parts of our common nature, its endurance may be tolerated as partly at least unavoidable; but the common sense of mankind ought promptly to hiss and laugh out of existence the sickly sophistry to which we more immediately allude. We hope another score of years will make an ELDON a *Lusus Naturæ*, and sweep away the insects who, under such protection, buz in defence of every abuse, and oppose every sort of amelioration, like locusts before a clearing wind.

A private letter from Paris, dated April 17, states that the change of Ministry in England has caused as great a sensation there as if M. VILLELE had abdicated. The Parisians do not conceal their joy, but loudly talk about the establishment of Constitutional Governments all over Europe, the defeat of the Apostolicals and Jesuits, &c.

Paris Papers to the 4th May, arrived last night by Express. The bold measures adopted by the French Ministers, continued to occupy the pens and tongues of all the parties; and what is rather extraordinary, it is as severely blamed by the Ultra Royalist as by the Liberals. This was hardly to be expected, and can only be explained by the inconsistency of faction, which whatever be the principles under which it screens itself, always pursues its own ends without regard for the real welfare of the cause which it pretends to support. With respect to the National Guard, it has submitted quietly to the fiat by which it is dissolved, and many of its members in order probably to show that they do not expect to be called again to serve, or that if called they do not mean to come forward, have sent their uniforms and arms to the Greek Committee to be forwarded to Greece. Some of the legions have dedicated their cannon to the same purpose, and as the example seems to spread, it is not improbable that the whole military equipments of this numerous body will soon be transferred to the soldiers of Greece. The Duke de Doudeauville is become extremely popular, in consequence of his resignation. His hotel has been besieged ever since by individuals, who inscribe their names at his door as a mark of their approbation and respect. Count Chabrol is also mentioned as having resigned, but his resignation had not yet been accepted. Even the Bishop of Hermopolis, alarmed, perhaps, at what he may conceive announced an approaching attempt at Revolution, is said to have expressed a wish to retire, so that the Ministry, at a most critical moment, is exposed to changes which may contribute to shake its solidity.

Some of the State Papers state that it is the intention of the French Government to reorganize the National Guards; but the Etoile places the assertion amongst the "Lies of the Day."

The French Papers of the 7th May—According to the Quotidienne, which is all ways dreaming of War against liberty, Ferdinand, who cannot command a sufficient number of troops to put down Ultra rebellion in Catalonia, is bent on the immediate invasion of Portugal. His Ambassador, we are told, had quitted Lisbon, and his departure had given the signal for simultaneous approach of all the corps of the Spanish army towards the Portugues frontiers. Upon these assertions ands a London Contempory, all that we have to say is, that we totally discredit them.

The Etoile mentions a report, that in consequence of the rejection of the overtures made by the British and Russian Ambassadors at Constantinople, the Emperor Nicholas has sent orders to his Army in Bessarabia to return to the banks of the Pruth, from which it had retired since the convention of Ackermann.

POPULATION OF FRANCE.—The 154th number of the *Bulletin de Lois* contains an Ordinance of the French King, dated the 15th of March last, giving tables of the population of the kingdom, which are to be considered as the only authentic ones for five years, dating from the 1st of January 1827—These tables made according to the new lists of the population, drawn up officially by the perfects, give that of the whole kingdom. 31,855,428 souls.—The population of Paris, stated in the last tables at about 730,000 souls is now 890,431. That of Lyons is above 145,000; that of Bordeaux above 93,000; that of Marseilles nearly 116,033.

LEGHORN, APRIL 26.—News reached this place a few days ago, that the Bashaw of Tripoli had declared war against Tuscany, on the 28th of March; and since then we learn that it was owing to the appointment of a new Consul, without the gratification customary on such occasions; but we believe the matter will be speedily settled, this Government having already shipped 4,000 crowns on board a Sardinian vessel, which only waits a fair wind in order to proceed with them to Tripoli. A considerable sensation has been produced in this place, in consequence of a demand of the Dey of Algiers, claiming 180,000 crowns (40,000l.) from this Government, for claims, which he puts forth against the Bacris of this place. This is the most wealthy Jewish family in Italy, of Algerine origin, but resident above twenty years at Leghorn. Sequesters had been laid on their property, some time ago, by the Algerine Consul, at the instance of the Dey, but these, by the Courts of this country, were removed, and the Dey condemned to pay expences. On the present occasion he renews his demand, and has given twelve days for consideration, and in the event of his claim not having the attention which he demands, or in the event of longer delay, war will be the result; and he will commence by taking to himself a fleet of coral boats at this moment within his reach. The Government, however, will not give up a family long naturalized in the country, be the consequence what it may.

In a Dutch paper received on the 2nd May there is a letter from Frankfort, which states, that since the death of the Empress of Brazil, the Infant Don Miguel does not appear at Court at Vienna as he did before. The Chamberlain, Rocha Pinto, who has lately left that city, on his return to Brazil, takes letters with him both from the Infant and from the Emperor of Austria. It is added, that the Prince objects to going to Brazil, as long as Portugal continues to be distracted by internal dissensions, but invites his brother to come in person to Portugal, and then make "such change in the form of the Government as the majority of the nation may require."

A Buffalo paper of the 12th inst. says—"For several days past, there have been alarming reports in circulation of commotions in our neighbouring province of Upper Canada. A vast number of the inhabitants of the province will come within the operation of the Alien law. It would appear that they are resolved not to submit to it; and it is reported that liberty poles, on which were displayed the American flag, have been raised in several places. In York, a liberty pole was raised, and the American flag waved on it, within a few rods of the capitol. It was promptly put down by the Government party. A large force was then collected from the neighbouring country, and the pole and flag were again raised. These may be exaggerated reports; but we think there is something to make them out of."

Times 28th April.

English News.

THE ADMINISTRATION.

In common with our liberal contemporaries, we rejoiced at the overthrow of the Eldon faction; but we are not prepared to share in their intoxication of joy at the ascendancy of Mr. CANNING, and to augur with certainty the regeneration of the world from his establishment in power. For many years we have been accustomed to see in Mr. CANNING the virulent enemy of Reform, the apologist of the cruellest oppression, the advocate of every abuse, the approver of every job; and as we are not believers in sudden conversions to virtue in the fifth act of life, we can discover no reason now for assuming him to be other than he has always appeared to us. If he has had *a call*, a new birth unto righteousness, the blessed change in his political man must have been of very late date. And if he has been all along, as some seem to suspect, a friend to the people in disguise; we should apply to him the remark of the hacknied epigram—

> "Perhaps it was right to dissemble your love,
> But why did you kick us down stairs?"

His blows certainly have been of a violence which raise a strong presumption of their sincerity; and looking at the various bruises which the popular cause has received at his hands, it is difficult to imagine them the favours of a masked battery of friendship. Nevertheless, though we dissent from the extravagant estimate formed by our contemporaries of Mr. CANNING's merits, though we refuse to regard him as a political Messiah, we are ready and glad to admit, that in the substitution of his rule for that of his late bigotted and despised colleagues, a comparative benefit of great value is obtained by the nation. He is not all that we wish—they were all that we hate. He has [illegible] enough for us they are not ejected through Belzebub. The unclean spirits have rushed in their swinish shapes and manner on destruction, and we thank the purifyer for his signal service, but refuse to acknowledge, like our contemporaries, his divinity on the score of it. Still we grant that there are many circumstances which may raise reasonable and happy hopes of the future career of Mr. CANNING. He is far, very far, from insensible to honest fame, and the whole world rejoices in the ascendancy of his genius, and regards it—we stop not to enquire with what rationality—as the star of promise! Can he belie this faith? can he wholly disappoint these expectations, so glorious to himself? We trust and think not. He has powerful excitements to good, and if he do but give the reins to the noblest emulation, he may expiate ten thousand-fold his past offences, and found a grand renown on the benefit he achieves for mankind. If, on the conirary, he attempts to retrace his steps, or to halt where he is—attempting to trim the balance between two conflicting principles—he will accomplish nothing but his own infamy. Revolutions, as NAPOLEON observed, do not turn back, and affairs have taken a turn at the impulse of Mr. CANNING, which will not allow of a re-turn. The policy of the country is in a state of projection, and cannot be resolved into its former essence. If our alchymist takes fright, he may disturb the process, but he cannot revoke it; he may abandon the gold, but he cannot return to lead. Whether Mr. CANNING is likely to pursue the course which many lucky chances and singularly happy conjunctures have opened for him, we cannot pretend to conjecture. Our hopes are founded on his love of fame, our fears excited by his love of place. We are apprehensive that he will not stake his power and fortunes on the great game which, whether he gains or loses, will win for him the esteem and gratitude of the world. There are appearances which have made us distrust the breadth of his views. He is intent on hedging himself in, and too indifferent to the cast. The public service ought to be regarded by him as the only end of his own power, but he has in repeated instances sacrificed that end in the means of securing his power. Let him beware, after all, lest he fortify himself after the manner of Sancho Panza in the island of Barataria, who, when armed cap-a-pie for defence, cased in iron from top to toe, found himself unable to move hand or foot by reason of the weight and restraint of his armour. He was fetterred, clogged, and disabled by his very muniments,—so it may be with Mr. CANNING. We would not however give way to gloomy anticipations, or allow past impressions to colour our views. Mr. CANNING is not, we believe, *a new man;* we have no faith in his new birth to righteousness; but he is in a new position, and we are not without hopes from the new motives that belong to it. As he bears himself on his advancement, we shall esteem him. To address him in his own manner,—

Ut tu fortunam, sic nos te, Celsé, feremus.

We shall endeavour to watch his course uninfluenced by prejudice or predilection. If his intentions are good, he is now where he cannot but develop them; a thousand touchstones will discover the soundess or the rottenness of his principles.

The negociation with the Marquis of LANSDOWN has furnished ample matter for the discussions of the daily Press during the week. Strange to say, they (we refer to the leading prints) have agreed that this union is absolutely uecessary to prevent the return of the Seven Sages to office,—thus supposing the King destitute of the common measure of decent pride which belongs to humanity, we are willing to hope, in every shape and condition; and they reproach Lord LANSDOWN for his coyness, or his scruples of virtue, as if he were endangering the safety of the nation by holding out for a single hour against the solicitation of his wooer. His Lordship is understood to have objected to joiuing a Cabinet divided on the measure of Catholic Emancipation—a want of unison on a vital question which he and his party have always reprobated. The Journalists conquer this difficulty by an argument resolving itself into the position, that principles should not stand in the way of place. Expediency, they say, must determine these matters. Parties must not be too rigid in their virtue, and must cede to demands of general policy. Above all, they are to consider the vast use they will be of in office—the benefits they may confer on the world—end weigh these things against the assertion of a dry and abstract principle, as unserviceable as *Falstaff's* honour. These arguments ought to be solid, for they are those which every man has used when attorning since the begining of things, and which are held sufficient or insufficient, just as the individual happens to be a friend or an adversary. If we think highly of the man, of course the State absolutely requires his services, and his scruples must give way to expediency. If we think meanly of him, the State does not require his services, and there is no expediency to warrant the surrender of a single atom of principle. The one is a patriot, the other a rat, just according to the generale steem in which he is held by the observer. As for the little difference between Lord LANSDOWN and Mr. CANNING, it will only serve to confirm the happiness of their union; for does not *Mrs. Malaprop* say, that "it is best to begin with a little aversion."

Since our last number, Lord DUDLEY and WARD has been named as Minister for the Foreign Department, at first assined to Lord GRANVILLE. Lord DUDLEY is a nobleman, whose character for ability, worth, and honour, ranks so high, that the appointment cannot but be satisfactory to the public and creditable to the Administration. It is said to be only a temporary arrangement; we hope to see reasons for its permanence.

SORTES VIRGILIANÆ.

[From the Times]

I.—LORD E——N.

* * * * "Vos, o, quibus integer ævi
Sanguis, ait, solidæque suo stant roboro vires;
Vos agitate fugam.
Me si cœlicolæ voluissent ducere vitam,
Has mihi servassent sedes: satis una superque
Vidimus excidia, et captæ superavimus urbi."—ii. 638.

To quit distinction, patronage, and pelf,
May suit your spirits and your years, friend PEEL;
But 'tis a sign Heaven calls me to itself,
When at my age, it calls me from the seal.
Why wish to live? My empire crushed at once!
No bankrupt fees! No turtle at the Mayor's!
A King no dupe! A Minister no dunce!
Cheap law! cheap bread! free markets! and free prayers?
Why wish to live? I once was out before,
And once, I think, is quite enough and more.

II.—THE EARL OF W——D.

"Atque hic auratis velitans argenteus anser
Porticibus, Gallos in limine adesse canebat."—viii. 655.

A certain wealthy gander in a fright
Waddled all round the capital by night,
Cackling and hissing out that all was over,
That CANNING's jokes would bring the French to Dover.

III.—EARL B——T.

"Alcandrumque; Haliumque; Noemonaque; Prytaniumque."—ix. 767.

There live not in this ample town
A Smith, a Jackson, or a Brown,
Who, in my judgment, would not do
At least as well, my Lord, as you.

IV.—THE DUKE OF M——S.

"Primo avulso non deficit alter
Aureus: et simili frondescit virga metallo."—vi. 143.

Statesmen and orators do not abound,
But a new CHAMBERLAIN is quickly found.
Soon as one GOLD STICK drops into disgrace,
Up springs another to supply its place.

V.—LORD L——E,

"His adjungit, Hylan nautæ quo fonte relictum
Clamassent: ut litus, Hyla, Hyla, omne sonaret."—Ecl. vi. 43

The jockies roared for HYLAS,
But HYLAS was away,
The jockies sought for HYLAS,
They sought him night and day,
But go ye to his stable,
Dig deep beneath the ground,
And there, with all his teeth drawn out,
Poor HYLAS will be found.

VI.—P——L.

"Vestra, inquit, munera vobis
Certa manent, pueri, et palmam movet ordine nemo.
Me liceat casus misereri insontis amici."—v. 348.

Heaven prosper CANNING's noble views
For England's weal and GEORGE's glory;
But CANNING's self may well excuse
The little twinge we feel to lose
One courteous, knowing, honest Tory.

VII.—W————N.

"Hei mihi, qualis erat! quantum mutatus ab illo
Hectore, qui redit exuvias indutus Acheillis.—ii. 274.

Ungrateful, sullen, savage, cold,
The people's scorn, the army's hate,
Can this be he, the wise, the bold,
The loved, the feared, the good, the great;
Whom MAJESTY rejoiced to see
A constant guest at the Pavilion,
Whom Parliament was proud to fee
With a small present of a million?

VIII.—M————E.

"O fortunatæ gentes, Saturnia regna,
Antiqui Ausonii; quæ vos fortuna quietos
Sollicitat, suadetque ignota lacessere bella?"—xi. 252.

What fiend, my Lord, in ELDON's shape,
Enticed you into such a scrape?
What has a shrewd old Scot like you
With such an idle brawl to do?
How would your cunning father stare
To see such madness in his heir?
For shame? Renounce this strange grimace,
Think on the real delights of place.
To rule each trade and each profession,
Each Dean of Guild and Lord of Session;
To fill the maws and cloth the backs
Of fifteen hundred fawning Macs;
To pension all the lads and lasses
Of HAYS and DRUMMONDS and DUNDASSES,
And deal commissions round by dozens
Through high-cheeked rows of twentieth cousins.

IX.—LORD B————Y.

"Fortunate senex! ergo tua rura manebunt:
Et tibe magna satis. quamvis lapis omnia nudus,
Limosoque palus obducat pascua junco:
Non insucta graves tentabont pabula fœtas,
Nec mala vicini pecoris contagia lædent."—Ecl. i. 47.

Thrice fortunate old man, to thee alone
The griefs which rack thy brethren are unknown;
While MELVILLE's heart becomes a heavier load
At every stage along the Northern road;
While ELDON, tortured by paternal fears,
Counts the small savings of laborious years,
Plans a secure escape from duns and gaols
[illegible]
And hopes, by frugal care, in that retreat,
With small assista ce, to make both ends meet;
Thou, with unchanged effulgence still wilt shine,
Thine is the council, and the levee thine;
Still shall thy heart beat higher at the ray
Which gilds the auspicious morn of quarter-day.
With that meek voice that would not scare a mouse
Still shalt thou lull the murmurs of the House,
In manner gentle as in matter bold,
Shalt prove old rags equivalent to gold,
Or for fresh measures of dead weight shall call,
Thyself, Heaven knows, the deadest weight of all.—Σ.

CHANGE OF MINISTRY.

The Edinburgh Observer, after some prefatory remarks, says, "We certainly have no wish to speak harshly of the feelings or the conduct of any public men. So much bad passion has generally been exhausted in the obtaining office, that we are loth to attribute any motives but respectable ones to the unexpected and spontaneous dereliction of it. It is therefore, with a very pungent sorrow that we cannot but acknowledge, that, in this great breaking up of the Administration, there seem to be pretty startling symptoms of undignified jealousy and combination. It is a plain throwing up of the great interests of the country at the very crisis of its fortunes. It is an embarrassment, whether intentional or accidental, of the King's Councils, at a period of the most redoubled urgency and bereavement. It looks like a sort of haughty dictation to the country of the value it ought to set upon the services of particular men. To the King himself, it seems to be not only a sharp refusal of their individual support; but what is infinitely worse, it bears the character of a concerted effort to defeat and limit his prerogative of election."

The Archbishop of CANTERBURY and Bishop of LONDON had an audience of the KING on Saturday. Was this for the purpose of announcing to his MAJESTY that they could no longer conscientiously support his Government? Shall the Nation at length witness the phenomenon of a Bench of Bishops voting against the Administration? It cannot be. The Church and the Ministry will soon be on friendly terms.

The Duke of Cambridge has been written to on the subject of the appointment of Commander-in-Chief, and nothing will be determined upon until the arrival of advices from him, unless, perhaps, the Marquess of Anglesea may be placed in the temporary command of the army.

The Morning Chronicle,—*April* 17.

THE MORNING CHRONICLE.—MAY 4.

Yesterday afternoon, at two o'clock, Viscount DUDLEY and WARD, the new Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, held a Levee at the Foreign Office, in Downing-street, at which the Foreign Ambassadors and Ministers in town, came to pay their respects to the Noble Viscount on his appointment. There were present—Prince Esterhazy, the Austrian Ambassador; Prince Polignac, the French Ambassador; Prince Lieven, the Russian Ambassador; the Spanish Minister, Monsieur Falck; the Ambassador from the Nertherlands, Baron Maltzahan; the late, and the present Prussian Minister, Baron Bulow; Baron Stierneld, the Swedish Minister; the Danish Minister, Count Moltke, the Marquess de Palmella, the Portuguese Minister; the American, Neapolitan, Sardinian, Bavarian, Wurtemberg, Hanoverian, Baden & Hesse and Brazilian Ministers. Their Excellencies came in their different uniforms the same as when attending the King's Court, and wore their different Orders. Their Excellencies were severally introduced to the new Secretary by the Under Secretaries of State for Foreign Affairs.

COURT OF CHANCERY (AT WESTMINSTER).

WEDNESDAY, MAY 2.

LORD LYNDHURST, THE NEW CHANCELLOR.

This being the first day of Easter Term, and the day appointed for Lord Lyndhurst to take his seat as Lord Chancellor, the crowds collected both within and without the Court were immense. The Hall was filled with a great concourse of people, anxious to gain a sight of the Chancellor as he passed through, and the Court of Chancery itself was nearly filled with Barristers and Ladies long before the public were admitted. The gallery encircling the upper part of the Court was graced with the presence of many Ladies of rank and distinction, and among them we understood was Lady Lyndhurst herself. The seats behind the bar, appropriated to Barristers, were perfectly crammed, and many were compelled to stand on each side of the Court. About half-past one Mr. Canning, Earl Harrowby, Lord Bexley, Lord Goderich, Mr. Charles W. Wynn, Mr. Huskisson, and Mr. Sturges Bourne, entered the Court by the door on the right hand of the bench and they presently took their seats on each side of the Chair. Prince Lieven afterwards entered the Court, and took his seat immediately on the right hand of the Chair; Mr. Canning sat next and Mr. Sturges Bourne and Mr. Huskisson took their seats next in order; Lord Goderich sat on the left of the Chair, with Lord Bexley and Mr. Wynn on his left hand. Soon after the New Ministry had taken their seats, Lord Lyndhurst, in full robes, entered by the door on the left of the Bench. The whole Bar, among whom was Mr. Brougham, rose, and his Lordship walked to the Chair; he then bowed to the Members of the Cabinet, on each side of him, and afterwards to the Bar. The new Marter of the Rolls, also in full robes, followed his Lordship into Court, and he was succeeded by Sir A. Hart, the new Vice. Chancellor. Mr. Wilbraham, Clerk of the Patents then entered, and, in the presence of the Ministers, and the whole Bar, standing, administered the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy to Lord Lyndhurst. This ceremony having been completed, the Chancellor [illegible] Court and Lord Lyndhurst took his seat as Lord Chancellor.

His LORDSHIP then called upon Sir Charles Wetherell, and asked if he had any motion?—Sir Charles Wetherell bowed, and sat down. The same question was put successively to the Attorney-General, Mr. Farblanque, Mr, Horne and Mr. Sugden.

KING'S SERJEANT.

Mr. Serjeant BOSANQUET appeared by the side of the Court, near the seat appropriated to King's Counsel, and was called upon by his Lordship to take his seat as one of his Majesty's Serjeants. Mr. Serjeant BOSANQUET accordingly took his seat, and having been asked if he had any motion to make, bowed, and soon after left the Court.

Such was the crowd now collected in the Court from the admission of the public, that great confusion was created, and many of the King's Counsel had absolutely to fight their way by main strengh to their seats. Other Counsel were placed in the predicament of being unable to get out and, however inconvenient, were compelled to remain until the rising of the Court.

THE DUKE OF CLARENCE.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence entered the Court at this moment, by the door on the left of the Bench, and Lord Lyndhurst and the whole Bar rose to receive him. His Royal Highness took his seat close to the chair, and entered into conversation with his Lordship for a few minutes. Having sat about a quarter of an hour, he retired, having bowed to his Lordship and the whole Court.

The Morning Chronicle May 3.

The Office of Chancellor.

The title of Chancellor originated with the Romans. It was adopted by the Church, and became a half ecclesiastic and half lay office.

The Chancellor was intrusted with all public instruments which were authenticated; and when seals came into use, the custody of them was confided to that Officer. The mere delivery of the King's Great Seal, or the taking it away, is all the ceremony that is used in creating or making a Chancellor, the office of the greatest weight and power subsisting in the kingdom. The first Chancellor in England was appointed in the reign of William the Conqueror, and, with one only exception, it was enjoyed by ecclesiastics until the time of Elizabeth, when such officers were called Keepers of the Great Seal. From the time of Sir Thomas More's appointment, which took place in the reign just mentioned, there is only one instance of a Clergyman having been elevated to the office—namely, Dr. Williams, Dean of Westminster, in the time of James I.

The chancellor is a Privy Counsellor by office, and Speaker of the House of Lords, by prescription. To him belongs the appointment of all Justices of the Peace throughout the Kingdom. When the Chancellor was an ecclesiastic, he became Keeper of the King's Conscience, and remained so. He is also visitor of all Hospitals and Colleges of the King's foundation. He is Patron of all Livings under 20l. per annum in the King's Book. He is the general Guardian of all infants, idiots, and lunatics, and has the superintendence of all charitable institutions in the kingdom. He takes precedence of every temporal Lord, except the Royal Family, and of all others, except the Archbishop of Canterbury. It is declared treason by the statute of Edward III. to slay the Chancellor in his place, and doing his office.

In the year 1689 there were Commissioners appointed for executing the office of Lord Chancellor.

"It never rains but it pours," says a homely proverb. The ex-LORD CHANCELLOR was last week *struck off the Rolls* of the *Athenæum* for the non-payment of the arrears of his subscription money; verily, "A perious omen!" unless we are to suppose his Lordship, with instinctive prescience, had already begun to contract his expences to provide against the "rainy day."

We are sorry to announce to-day some additional resignations, although of minor importance as relates to the rank of the parties, are yet affecting in regard to their proximity to the Royal Person. His Majesty's Cook and Master Baker, and with them the Royal Chambermaid and Laundress, have signified their resolution to retire. We trust no difficulty will arise in filling up these offices.

Palace of St. James's, Tuesday Evening, April 17.

[Addendum to Court Circular.]

From the London Gazette, May 8.

ST. JAMES'S PALACE, APRIL 30, 1827.

The King was this day pleased to confer the honor of Knighthood on James Scarlett, Esq, appointed his Majesty's Attorney General.

The following promotions to Dukedoms are shortly expected to take place:—The Earl of Darlington to be Duke of Cleveland; the Marquis of Stafford, the Marquis of Hertford, and the Marquis of Conyngham, to be Dukes. —*Morning Chronicle.*

The first hereditary Duke created in England was the Black Prince, by his father, Edward III., in A. D. 1336. The Duchy of Cornwall, then bestowed upon him, thenceforward became attached to the eldest son of King, who is considered to be *dux natus*. The Duchy of Lancaster was soon after conferred on his third son, John of Gaunt; and thence arose the especial privileges which these two Duchies still in part retain. In the following reign, 21 Richard II., Margaret, Duchess of Norfolk, was so created for life. In the reign of Elizabeth, in 1572, the Ducal order was extinct, nor was it revived till the creation of Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, by James I.

The Duke of Wellington was a remarkable instance of a man on whom honour continued to be accumulated, not in the very moment of his successes, but for years afterwards, and during a period when he had no opportunity of adding to his claim on public gratitude. If, under these circumstances, he has been presumptuous, or pettish, it is to be lamented: but who can help? Great men have their weaknesses—Milton quarrels with his wife—Mozrat was partial to punch—Bonaparte too fond of snuff and power—Nelson of his mistress—Marlborough of his money. When a man is meritorious in some way, but foolish in some other, the ordinary natural course is to reward him for his merit, and to let him take the consequence of his folly. The Duke of Wellington and his friends may be satisfied that the King and the country have not forgotten him; he has only forgotten himself.—*Globe.*

MR. CANNING.—We cannot, says the *Liverpool Albion*, at a period when Mr. Canning is in the crisis of his fame, resist the temptation to transcribe a few sentences from a speech which he delivered in Liverpool, during the election of 1816; sentences which seem to us to have a peculiar interest at the present moment:—"Gentlemen, there is yet a heavier charge than either of those which I have stated to you. It is, gentlemen, that I am an adventurer. To the charge, as I understand it, I am willing to plead guilty. As a representative of the people, I am one of the people; and I present myself to those who choose me only with the claims of character (be they what they may), unaccredited by patrician patronage or by party recommendation. Nor is it in this free country, where, in every walk of life, the road of honourable success is open to every individual—I am sure it is not in this place, that I shall be expected to apologize for so presenting myself to your choice. I know there is a political creed, which assigns to a certain combination of great families, a right to dictate to the Sovereign, and to influence the people; and that this doctrine of hereditary aptitude for administration is, singularly enough, most prevalent among those who find nothing more laughable than the principle of legitimacy in the Crown. To this theory I have never subscribed. If to depend directly upon the people, as their representative in Parliament; if, as a servant of the Crown, to lean on no other support than that of public confidence—if that be to be an adventurer, I plead guilty to the charge, and I would not exchange that situation, to whatever taunts it may expose me, for all the advantages which might be derived from an ancestry of a hundred generations."

It is remarked by CICERO, that in the course of his long experience he had seldom found meanness of disposition associated with high mental cultivation. From all that we can learn, Mr. CANNING does not, in his disposition, disprove the observation of the Roman Orator. We have heard more than one instance of his rising superior to the littlenesses in which the vulgar great are sometimes not indisposed to indulge.

MR. CANNING.—It is of very little consequence where a man was born, or who was his father—the question should be, does he possess talent and integrity? Mr. Canning once sneered at the newness of Lord Fullerstone's family, when his Lordship, we believe, observed, that the Hon. Gentleman had certainly the advantage of him, for nobody could find out who *his* father was.—It is now asserted that Mr. Canning was born at Paddington in 1771, and that "his paternal ancestors were originally seated at Foxcote in Warwickshire, were a branch of the family, we believe, still remains. Queen Elizabeth conferred the manor of Garvagh, in the county of Derry, in Ireland, on a younger son of the Foxcote family, who thereupon removed to this sister island, and, up to the father of the Premier, his descendants continued to reside there. Stratford Canning, Esq. the grandfather, had two sons, [illegible] Paul, the elder of whom, displeasing his father by marrying a dowerless beauty, was exiled from the paternal roof, with an allowance of 150l. a year.—Under these circumstances, he came with his lady to London, and, determining to study the law, entered himself of the Middle Temple. He died poor, on the 11th of April 1771, a few days after the birth of his son George. The child was placed with a maternal uncle, a respectable wine-merchant in the city, who, discovering strong marks of genius at a very early age, sent him to Eton, where he speedily distinguished himself, and became one of the senior scholars.—In 1788, on his removal from Eton, Mr. Canning was entered at Christ's Church, Oxford, where he graduated. He there formed a social connexion with Mr. Jenkinson, now Lord Liverpool. Having obtained his bachelor's degree, he left the University, and entered himself of the Middle Temple, with intent to study the law. At the same time he obtained admission to a debating society, which met in Bond street, and by his practice there acquired that ease and facility in public speaking which he now so eminently possesses."—

The late Marquis of Lansdown, himself a Prime Minister, pointed out to Mr. Bentham, Mr. Canning, at the time an under-graduate at Oxford, as a man likely to be Prime Minister of England. Prophecies of this kind are made so often, that they ought sometimes to be fulfilled; but a prophecy delivered thirty-eight years before its accomplishment is worth noting, as the predictions which are commonly verified are made at shorter dates.—*Globe.*

The Examiner April 22.

FAVOURITISM.—A correspondent of the *Herald* says.—"William Pitt Canning was made a Lieutenant in the Royal Navy, Feb. 19. 1823; a Commander, 1825 (April) and a Post-Captain, December 23, 1826—thus being raised from a Midshipman to Post-Captain in less than *four years*. Is there need of any comment on this? There are persons in that service who have been Lieutenants ever since 1777 (50 years) and still remain unpromoted! So much for *Patronage*. The Duke of Clarence will check this.

Died At Bath, Mrs. Hunn, mother of the Rt. Hon. George Canning.

Sir Matthew Tierney is reported to have given it as his opinion, that Mr. Canning's complaints are merely muscular, and that the main sources of life and health are in no degree impaired.—

BROUGHAM.—A Correspondent of the *Leeds Mercury* gives the following description of this distinguished person while engaged in a cause at the late York Assizes:—"He rose with an expression of staid gravity, and collected power. His exordium was deliberate and impressive, and I was particularly struck with the fixedness of his gaze. He seemed not so much to look *at* the Jury as to look *through* them, and to fix his eye upon them, less for the purpose of seeing how they felt, than to rivet their attention, and as it were to grasp their minds within the compass of his own. The small grey eye, which in his quiescent state reveals to you nothing, now became keen and strong as the eagle's. The steadfastness of his look together with the calm and masterly manner in which he disposed of the preliminary considerations, reminded me of an experienced general quietly arranging his forces, and preparing to bear down in overwhelming strength upon a single point. His voice became loud and commanding, his action animated, and his eloquence was poured forth like a torrent, strong, copious, and impetuous. He first took extensive views and laid down general principles applicable to the case; then he applied these to the particular facts, examining the testimony of each witness, and showing its weakness, the suspicion attaching to it, and its inconsistency either with itself or with the other parts of the evidence. He displayed as much skill in exposing, and, if I may so speak, concentrating the weakness of the opposite side, as in exhibiting his own strength. He unveiled the knavery of the case, and turned all the suspicion from his own clients to Mr. Scarlett's. He lashed some of the witnesses without mercy, and covered them with his sarcasm. His power was terrible. He then unfolded his own case with great [illegible] and made it appear that he [illegible] would quite overthrow that [illegible] have not the shadow of [illegible] the Jury. The [illegible] red both physical [illegible] ons from

involving the question of bodily and mental derangement, Mr. Brougham's universal knowledge enabled him to treat it in a very luminious manner; he seemed to combine the professional skill of the physician with the just and profound views of the philosopher He gave a most striking picture of the deseased and doting testator, colouring it with almost poetical brilliancy, and bringing out the features with a breadth and force peculiary his own. He gathered his illustrations from nature and from art, and levied contributions on science and literature. Everything in the manner and matter of the orator bespoke *power*,—the strength of his voice, the sweep of his arm, the piercing glance of his eye, his bitter scorn, his blazing indignation, the force of his arguments, the inevitable thrust of his retort, and the nervous vigour of his style. He despises the graces of elocution but seems to have unlimited confidence in the strength and resources of his intellect. In short this was the highest oratorical achievement it as fallen to *my* lot to hear, and was of course successful, though it certainly was not one of his greatest efforts. I was fascinated by his eye, and carried away by the torrent of his eloquence; and before quitting the court I strongly felt, what on my first view of him I could not bring myself to believe, that I was indeed in the presence of a man of first-rate genius and learning,—of one who was familiar in the circle of the sciences,—whose pen and whose tongue were equally at command,—who had worthily presided over one University, and founded another,—whose enlightened patriotism had guided the people of this country into grand and useful undertakings,—who had stood up in defence of oppress d innocence against all the power of a Court,—and who had, with great though varying success, vindicated before the Parliament of Great Britain the cause of liberty and justice throughout the world."

The Examiner,—April 29.

Sir John Copley was at Henbury on Friday last, on a visit to Alderman Brooke, of Bristol, when the commands of his Majesty reached him, calling him to take possession of the Seals. So unexpected was the honour conferred upon him, that he had, a few hours prior to the receipt of the communication, expressed an opinion that he should remain Master of the Rolls for years to come.—(*Bath Chronicle.*

WILKIE AND THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS.—Lord Chesterfield says, that "of all men living that can read and write, Parsons are the most ignorant." The thorough-bred and devoted artist, perhaps, knows as little about every thing out of [illegible] An instance of this kind lately occurred at Rome, where our celebrated countryman Wilkie, speaking with some others about the modern painters now deceased, once took occasion to mention Copley, adding, he had a son, and old Copley used to say that he was a cleverish sort of a chap—do you know any thing about him?" "No" said Wilkie, "he was an idle fellow, I fancy, and never made any great progress in painting. Eminent men are seldom much honoured in their progeny. I don't know what's become of him."—*Morning Chronicle.*

The father of the new Chancellor, Lord Lyndhurst, was an American;—a Bostonian we believe;—he was a Member of the Royal Academy, and an historical painter, though not of the highest class.

THE DUKE OF CLARENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING CHRONICLE.

SIR—The King having placed his Royal Brother, the Duke of Clarence, at the head of the Navy, for which I feel particularly obliged, perhaps the following character of the Duke, which I have extracted from "Ralfe's Naval Biography," will not be uninteresting to your readers. The whole article is drawn up with great care and circumspection, and I can myself bear witness to the truth of almost every word it contains. Should you be able to insert it in your Journal, you will much oblige, Sir, your obedient servant,

A NAVAL OFFICER.

After detailing the Duke's progress in the Navy, the writer says—

"The conduct of Princes is generally viewed through so false a medium that they seldom receive their due share of applause or censure till long after life has ceased to exist. They are generally painted either like dwarfs or giants, and the busy public are too eager about the consequences, and too apt to take others' opinions, impartially to examine the truth of their assertions, and the motives from which their sentiments spring. What the opinion of posterity may be as to the private and general character of his Royal Highness, we have no means of judging; but as to his professional conduct it cannot be difficult to conceive and decide. Though delicacy requires that we should be careful in attributing even that degree of merit, and bestowing that degree of praise, which are due to officers who are still living, lest improper motives should be attributed by the invidious, still we consider that justice and the good of the service require that a due share of applause should be given to all those, whether living or dead, through whose ability and exertions the country has benefited.

"There have been several Princes in the Royal Navy, but not one of them ever received a seaman's education; they were not actuated by the good of the service; they received the benefits without experiencing the toil and trouble incident to a naval life; they seemed led away with that principle which, however erroneous, was some time prevalent, that it was possible to be a good officer without being a good seaman; and notwithstanding that excellent regulation, which prevents any one from attaining promotion in the Navy, until he has served in subordinate situations for a period of time long enough to acquire sufficient experience to enable him to fill the situation in rotation—a regulation which obliges every one who enters the profession, to devote himself early to study its principles and duties—the utmost pains were taken, by those who had power or influence, to avoid, as much as possible, a 'Cock-pit education.'—It was a difficult point to convince a young man 'of family,' that to become great in the profession, he must labour to acquire professional knowledge, before he can be entrusted with the charge of a line-of-battle ship in his watch, after he has become a Lieutenant; still more, that he must be exposed to danger—that he must be inured to hardships—that he must become steeled to the hazards of war—and all by practical experience—before he can become a good officer. If he have not a seaman's knowledge and abilities, in the event of his ship being disabled, either by bad weather or in battle, his character must be ruined. If he be not a judge of abilities in others, and any sudden emergency should arise to require extraordinary exertions—such as getting in lower masts, or shifting his topmasts—the performance will take double the time it would under an experienced officer. The men have confidence in their Commander, when they know he is a seaman; and to go through their duty with double cheerfulness, when they know he is competent to judge of, and duly estimate their exertions. This his Royal Highness was convinced of; and the illustrious example he set, in the indefatigable attention to, and discharge of his duties, was worthy of universal imitation—was attended with the most beneficial effects—and was deserving of the highest praise. Sensible that he could become master of his profession, and equal to the command for which he was destined, only by an unwearied application, *he disdained the indulgence natural to his birth, and always shared the risks, the watchings, and toils of a seaman.* In the most inclement seasons, in dark and stormy nights, he went aloft, to hand or reef the top-sails, and had the character of being the best Midshipman on board the ship; and when a Lieutenant, his Captain is said to have declared, that, whilst cruising in the British Channel, and in the winter season, he was relieved from all anxiety, when his Royal Highness had command of the watch upon deck. Placed in the responsibility of command, and on a distant station, his conduct was uniformly steady and persevering. With every pleasure to allure him, the only objects that attracted his attention were the ship he commanded; and, in conjunction with the immortal Nelson, in endeavouring to uphold the maritime rights and interest of his country. From such excellent qualifications—from such well-grounded hopes as they inspired, surprise is naturally excited, and the mind involuntarily inquires, why did not his Royal Highness, having acquired so much real knowledge, and possessing undaunted bravery, persevere in the profession he had adopted? We are unable to answer; but we [illegible] exclusive of the testimony of Lord Nelson, that as a Naval Captain, as the Commander of a ship, his Royal Highness was not only competent—but that few Officers ever shewed more ability; that his vessel was certainly in the most perfect order, in full trim, and excellent condition. The only complaint that we ever heard was, that he was too strict—too severe. Of this we are not able to judge: we must refer the reader to the opinion of Lord Nelson, only observing, that some of the best Officers have been the greatest disciplinarians. It is therefore a subject of regret that his Royal Highness did not persevere in the Profession; that he was not allowed to hoist his flag, and animate a British squadron with his presence in the hour of battle. This being denied him, *it is still more to be regretted that his abilities were not exerted in a civil capacity.* The service might then have experienced the happiest effects in having so exalted an individual at its head, without being subject to the inconvenience arising from every change of Ministry, and the country relieved from that promotion of friends and favourites which attends the formation of every new Board."

P. S. I can now, Sir, assure you, that the Duke has declared that *it is not his intention to meddle with politics, but that his whole time will be devoted to the promotion of that service in which his earliest years were passed.* What have we not to hope for from such a Chief?

Lord Melville's Consequence would not admit any person below the rank of a Captain to an audience, while the late excellent Duke of York received at his Levee the Second Lieutenants of Marines, or Ensigns in the Army. The said Lord's merits are sufficiently appreciated by naval men; and his *want of prudence* will not be lamented by them. He has an efficient successor in the Royal Duke, who, though presumptive heir to the Throne, may be more accessible to those Officers who have fought and bled for their country, and whose services may be better appreciated.

The removal of Lord Melville from place and power has created an intense sensation in this town (Edinburgh.) There have not been so many grave looks and long faces among official men here for half a century, His Lordship was considered as a placeman by profession—an integral part of the machine of government, as essential to its motions in Scotland as the spring is to the watch. It may be imagined what consternation was produced when it was known not only that he was *out*—but out in such a way as makes his return to his office almost hopeless.—*Scotsman.*

Mr. Croker gave a grand dinner last night to the Duke of Clarence, at his residence in the Admiralty. Among the distinguished guests present to meet the Royal Duke, were Mr. Canning, the Marquess of Anglesea, Earl Harrowby, Viscount Goodrich, Viscount Dudley and Ward, Lord Bexley, the Attorney-General, the Right Honourable W. T. Huskisson, C. Wynn, and Sturges Bourne, the Honourable William Lamb, Sir William Johnstone Hope, Sir George Cockburn Mr. Planta, and several others.

The Morning Chronicle May 1.

FORENSIC GOSSIP.—It is expected that some advances will take place in the ranks of the bar very shortly. More than thirty applications have been made by certain gentlemen who, in their own estimation, are worthy of the "*coif*," or "*silk gown*," and some of their solicitations will no doubt be attended to by the new Lord Chancellor. On the first day of the present Terms his Lordship consulted with Lord Tenterden as to the number of silk gowns that could be contained within the bar of the Court of King's Bench; and as a consequent of this consultation Mr. Platt, the clerk of the papers, who used to sit within the bar, among the King's Counsel, was ordered to shift his place to the seat under the bench, where he now sits, among the other officers of the Court. This will create room for at least one more, but if more promotions take place, as are expected, the front row will be crowded indeed, as it is now almost constantly full. The applicants for *coifs* are gentlemen generally who would, in the event of such an advancement, give up a very good practice at the King's Bench Bar; and among the last few appointments to Sergeantcy we may venture to say that but two individuals have found the change in favour of the Common Pleas. It would be unfair to publish the names of these aspirants to advantage from the general change, as the private mortification of a disappointment will be sufficiently galling without the additional sting of publicity. The fortunate few will be known when their appointmen s take place.

The Globe May 8.

COURT GOSSIP—The following is taking the round of the Irish and provincial papers:—"It is universally rumoured in the fashionable circle at the west end of the town, that the HIGHEST PERSONAGE in the State has lately entertained very serious thoughts of entering into the holy state of matrimony. The personage on whom fame confers the distinction is of illustrious birth, though of foreign descent, and is at present just entering into her 17th year. Report also assigns to the Princess FEODORE the possession of all those lively graces, and that fascination of manner, of which the Illustrious Personage alluded to has always entertained a just appreciation."

The treatment which the King has received reminds us of that which Queen Anne experienced from the Marlborough faction at the close we should rather say of their reign than of hers. There is in each case the warrior Duke; but in the more modern instance, the Lord Chancellor must stand in the place of the Duchess, the furious old woman who is said to have slapped the Queen's face. We would rather however remind his Lordship of the penitence of his prototype, than of their common offence. When the Duchess found out that she was really discarded, "she hoped," says Smollett, in his Continuation of Hume, "to work upon the Queen's tenderness, and retrieve the influence she had lost. She protested, argued, wept, and supplicated, but the Queen was too well pleased with her deliverance from the tyranny of the other's friendship to incur such slavery for the future. All the humiliation of the Duchess served only to render herself the more contemptible."—"The Queen," adds the historian, "was generally applauded for thus asserting her just prerogative, and setting herself free from an arbitrary cabal, by which she had been so long kept in dependance." Whether the Whigs accept of place or not, as a body, we are well assured that they will lend their aid to Mr. Canning, both in the attempt to free his Royal Master from the domineering insolence of the ejected faction, and also to effect that liberal system of policy proposed to the world, from which we "who give, will (in due time, as harvest follows the seed season) be yet more blessed than those who receive." Sir Francis Burdett, we have heard, has, as a mere observer unconnected with party, strongly recommended the junction.—*Times.*

The seven Sages must have been brought to a just and painful sense of the estimation in which they are held. Æsop tells us, that Mercury being once curious, from excess of vanity, to know the honour in which men held him, went to an idol-shop, and began by asking the price of different Gods, treating for a Jupiter, an Apollo, a Mars, a Minerva, and so forth; at last, as if accidentally, he took up a Mercury, and inquired his cost. "Oh, Sir," said the dealer, "if you will buy the Gods you have named, I will throw you that fellow into the bargain." Mercury never asked his price again, and we question whether the Seven will repeat experiments respecting their valuet but it is to be hoped they never will have an other opportunity.

After the Foxites had retired on some occasion from the House of Commons, PITT referred to the supposed *coup-de-théâtre*, as that eventful period when the Opposition of this great nation seceded from Parliament in four hackney-coaches! This embalmed the stroke intended to be grand, and rendered it for ever sacred to ridicule. We would have the deed of the Seven cured, salted, and pickled in like manner, for posterity. The number is a fortunate one. There were seven sages of old, seven against Thebes, seven stages of of man, and there are seven days in the week. Suppose we dub them the *week*. VAN is the Sabbath.

From Leigh Hunt's Examiner.

Some of our readers may probably recollect that about ten or twelve years ago we gave insertion to certain uncourtly if not irreverent remarks upon the HIGHEST PERSONAGE in the State, which were unfortunately deemed so very offensive by that illustrious individual, that an *ex-officio* persecution was the immediate consequence, the result of which was, a conviction for libel with a sharp sentence of fine and imprisonment. Though probably not the best of all possible judges in such a matter, we certainly thought a sound discretion had not been exercised in the lofty places: we indeed deemed ourselves somewhat hardly used in this unequal contest with the whole power of Royalty; and could not help conceiving that to shut us up for two long years in a common jail among the most odious criminals, and to levy on us—mere men of paper—a heavy fine of one thousand pounds,—not to speak of such light matters as legal expences, &c.—for intimating, in opposition to the *Morning Post*, that the distinguished PERSONAGE in question was not "an Adonis of loveliness," but a lusty Gentleman of fifty—that he was surrounded by paw-paw people—and that during a period of half a century he had not actually done a waggon-load of good—we say, we could not help conceiving that for such an offence—rude though it might be—the aforesaid punishment was not altogether merited, and that, at least, considering all the circumstances, it was rather an ungracious exercise of strength in a most gracious and magnanimous Sovereign. So impressed, we have now and then, we fear, failed in the injunction of the Apostle "to possess our souls in patience," especially after some very ugly visitation—such as an East wind, a call from the tax-gatherer, the loss of a game at chess; or, worse than all these, a speech of Sir Thomas Lethbridge—and have occasionally—pertinacious sinners that we are!—insisted upon it that his MAJESTY owed us some signal reparation for our various sufferings. Be this as it may, we are most happy to announce, that we *have* at length obtained such reparation, by a recent unhoped-for act of Royalty, which at this moment fills our loyal and delighted hearts with becoming gratitude:—And we therefore hereby solemnly declare, avow, and protest (to adopt the happy style of those singularly entitled things called *briefs*) that from this 29th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven (Middlesex to wit) we shall wholly discontinue, cease, and refrain from all allusions, insinuations, suggestions, and declarations, to, about, respecting, and concerning the aforesaid, real or imaginary grievance, in consideration of the full, ample, afforded to us by his MAJESTY's most politic, prompt, unhesitating, and determined acceptation of the RESIGNATION OF OFFICE BY JOHN LORD VISCOUNT ELDON, heretofore Lord High Chancellor of England, Keeper of the Great Seal, &c. &c. &c. whom God in his infinite mercy mend!

COURT OF CHANCERY.—APRIL 26th.

AN OLD WOMEN'S APOLOGY FOR DELAY.

"With respect to my own case (said the "Lord Chancellor Eldon speaking in a very low tone, dropping his head, & apparently much affected), I don't say much, but I feel a good deal. I well know that my mind is so coutituted, that it necessarily leads to delay, which I cannot avoid I have learnt that there is an infinite difference between dispatching business and doing it; and those who look to the proceedings of this Court will say with me, that there is much more difficulty in making a proper end of a thing, than in getting rid of it. The apology, therefore, I now make to the public for my defects (and no man feels them more strongly than myself, both day and night, when I am awake), is that my anxious desire has always been to take care rather that I should be finally right, than be precipitate." (A dead silence prevailed throughout the room while his Lordship uttered these few words.)

The Morning Chronicle April 27.

BRITISH POLICY.—A little interesting tract has just appeared, intitled "England and Venice compared; an Argument on the Policy of England towards her Colonies. By James Kennedy, Esq." The author's object is to show, that unless a new and more enlightened line of policy is adopted towards our Eastern Colonies in particular, England will experience the fate of Venice. He takes the following as his motto, from Burke: "I can trace all the calamities of this country to the single source of our not having had steadily before our eyes a general, comprehensive, well-connected, and well-proportioned view of the whole of our dominions, and a just sense of their true bearings and relations."—As better councils are most likely to prevail, since several of the narrow-minded, worn-out, and illiberal advisers of the Crown have retired from office, Mr. Kennedy's views will most likely obtain due notice in the proper quarters.

The Examiner April 15.

The shore of Alloa has, for the last three weeks, presented a scene of unusual bustle and activity. No fewer than six vessels have sailed from that port for America, partly with cargoes and partly with emigrants. One of them, the *Mars*, carries from 40 to 50 passengers, from the surrounding country, for Upper Canada.—*Edinburgh Courant.*

The Times April 30.

DEATH OF THE MARQUESS OF CHOLMONDELEY, K. G.—We are sorry to announce the decease of the Marquess of CHOLMONDELEY, on Tuesday last. This venerable Nobleman was cheerfully playing at cards till twelve o'clock on Monday night, in the possession of as good health as he had enjoyed for some years past. At two on the

following morning the apoplectic seizure took place; and though he continued to breathe for some time, yet it was evident that all sensation and consciousness had ceased from the first moment of the attack. His Lordship was a worthy, amiable man, much respected and beloved by all who knew him.

The Observer, April 15.

APRIL 30TH.

The report in several of the Journals that Mr. THEODORE HOOK had experienced a fit of apoplexy is quite untrue.

The Morning Chronicle April 30.

POLICE.

MARY-LA-BONNE OFFICE.—EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF SEDUCTION.—On Saturday, a person of respectable appearance entered the office, accompanied by a young lady of very prepossessing appearance, and addressing the Magistrates present (Messrs. Rawlinson and Hoskins) said he came to request their advice how he should dispose of the young creature he brought with him. He proceeded to state, that he resided in Cumberland Place, New Road, and on Thursday a gentleman took lodgings at his house by the week, for himself and the lady, whom he introduced as his wife. They remained at his house only one night, and the next day the gentleman left her at the lodgings without a shilling. The applicant said he understood from the young lady, whose name was Martin, that her mother was the widow of an officer in the army, and has ten children; and that she became acquainted with the gentleman by means of an advertisement in a newspaper.

Mr. RAWLINSON proceeded to interrogate the young lady, who, in reply to his questions, stated that she lived with her mother, at No. 11, Princes-street, Barbican. About ten days ago she first saw the gentleman at her mother's house. An advertisement had appeared in a newspaper for a young person to manage the domestic affairs of a single gentleman. At her mother's desire she answered the advertisement, and he called in consequence. He then said his name was Audley Keys, and that he lived in lodgings in Jermyn-street, Piccadilly, but that he intended shortly to take a house; in the meantime she was to go to his lodgings: it was understood that she was to be principally employed in needle work, and was to sleep with his daughter.

Mr. RAWLINSON: When he said he wanted a young woman, what did your mother say, or what did you think yourself?—Miss Martin; I don't know, Sir.

Twenty, Sir.

Mr. R.: Did he give any reference about his character?—Miss M. Yes: Sir, he gave my mother a reference to —— bankers, and I believe my mother went to them.

A packet of letters was here handed up to Mr. Rawlinson, who commenced with reading the first, which was to the following effect:—

"A. K. has the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of Miss Martin's letter received this morning, and the terms of it are such as to excite strong feelings of interest in the mind of any Gentleman. It will be easily perceived that the situation to be filled is not one of work or drudgery, she will be more of a companion than any thing else; and certainly such a female as you describe yourself to be would be more satisfactory than one of inferior birth. A private interview would be desirable, and I would feel obliged by an answer by return of post, when I will enter more into detail. As I am unacquainted in the neighbourhood of Bridgewater-square, I will meet you in any part of Hyde Park, if it is agreeable.—I am a tall man, and shall wear a dark frock coat, and carry a switch in my hand."

Mr. R.: Did your mother see this letter, and did she allow you to go after this?—Miss M.: Yes, Sir.

Mr. RAWLINSON then read the second letter. It ran thus: "Mr. A. K. begs leave to acknowledge the receipt of Miss Martin's note; from its being wet, he was unable to call, but he certainly will come on Monday at nine o'clock."

Miss Martin, in answer to further questions from the Magistrates, said that Mr. Keys called for her at the appointed time on Monday, and took her to see the illuminations, and she returned home that night at eleven o'clock. She saw him again on the following day, and it was then agreed that she was to receive 20*l.* a year, and sleep with his daughter, at his lodgings, until he took a house in the neighbourhood of the New Road.—On Thursday she went with Mr. Keys to the gentleman's house in Cumberland Place. There were one bed-room and two sitting rooms.

Mr. RAWLINSON here asked the gentleman who accompanied the unfortunate young woman, if she actually slept in her betrayer's apartment, and he answered in the affirmative. The unfortunate young female, who related her tale with the utmost simplicity, then proceeded to state that on Friday morning he took an opportunity of sending her into the City, and on her return she found that he had taken his departure, and had removed his effects, and she had every reason to believe that he would leave town in a few hours, if he had not already. His name she also thought was fictitious. It was with her mother's approbation that she went to live with him.

Mr. RAWLINSON then read a third letter, which was nearly to this effect, and the last addressed to the unhappy young girl:—"I must confess that although you are pleasing, and you possess some charms, yet they are not exactly what I should like, and I don't think there is much prospect of our living amicably together; I certainly find a great deal of reserve about you, which I am sorry I was not aware of before. I may possibly return to-night."

Mr. RAWLINSON then said, that if a young woman suffered herself to be seduced by an artful villain, it was not that kind of crime that the law could lay hold of. Mr. R. then asked the person who accompanied the young woman, if Mr. Keys, as he called himself, owed him any thing for rent?—Mr. —— replied in the negative, saying, that he paid him 1*l.* instead of keeping the lodging for a fortnight. He did not even know the gentlemans name.

Mr. RAWLINSON: You see that you have been instrumental to the seduction of this young person, which you must sincerely regret, and I recommend you to make her all the reparation in your power, giving her up to her mother; and if a mother can be so base as to lend herself to her daughter's prostitution, there can be no name too bad for her. There is a civil remedy against this man, although, I think, it is a crime of the most diabolical kind. If men are to advertise this way for companions, it behoves the parents of young girls not to be caught by such baits. And (continued Mr. R. addressing Miss M.) do, you young woman, lose no time in going home to your mother.—A person in the office said that he knew something of the individual in question, and that he lived in Bury-street, St. James's.—Mr. RAWLINSON suggested, that he could issue no warrant against him, but directed on officer to proceed to Bury-street, and endeavour to bring him to the office, that he might have an opportunity of justifying himself if he had been wrongfully accused.

The Observer.—April 29.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICIARY,

A DISAGREEABLE STATE.—*Marian Brown* was on Tuesday week tried at Edinburgh for hanging up her husband by the neck, with intent to kill him. Some people hearing a groan, knocked at Mr. Brown's door, which, after some time, she opened, exclaiming, "Come and see what the old——has done for himself." They went into a dark room, when they beheld her devoted husband hanging by a rope! It was nearly all over with him, but he was cut down and recovered. Mrs. Brown, in the mean time, gave no sort of aid, and being apparently one of the "Sa[illegible]" kidney, kept exclaiming "Roast him alive! Roast him in hell!" The Fury had been drinking, but she walked steadily.—The husband, a little old man, said, he had been poorly in the morning, and had laid himself on the bed; but he recollected nothing till the evening, when he felt himself in a very *disagreeable* state—his throat was extremely sore! He had not been quarrelling that day with his wife, and had not attempted to strangle himself. He had been married to her 45 or 46 years, and she had had ten children. When he went to bed, she was scolding him, because he was off work and at home; and she used to threaten him when she was affected with drink. Being asked whether, if she were again to live with him, he would confine her to water, he answered, "It would be very *hard* to confine anybody to *that*."—Verdict, *Guilty;* but the Jury unanimously recommended the prisoner to mercy, on account of her great age.—Lord MEADOWBANK said, he was happy, by their recommendation, to pass a lenient sentence—which was, 18 months' imprisonment in Bridewell, and to be restrained from the use of ardent and fermented liquors.—From all which we may learn, that in order to encourage ancient matrons to hang up their little old husbands, the advantage is held out in Scotland of being maintained for 18 months' at the public expense—with the view, we suppose, of decreasing the number of unproductive labourers, a race of people not at all liked in the North.

DORCHESTER, MARCH 18.—CHARGE OF RAPE.—*Henry Brown* was indicted for violating Fanny Thompson at the workhouse of Melcombe Regis.—She deposed as follows:—In July, I was at the poorhouse at Weymouth. I went to make the beds with Ann Jacobs, between ten and eleven in the morning. Ann Jacobs went about two or three rooms above me. There were several partitions between us. When I took the clothes off the bed, I found a man there. I felt some person lay hold of my leg. He was under the bed I said, "Good God, what's that? He said, "It's me, my dear." He got from under the bed, letting my leg go, and threw me immediately on the bed, and put the rug in my mouth. [The witness then described what had taken place, from which it appeared that the crime had been committed.] Ann Jacobs came into the room whilst the prisoner was on the bed. She said, "Oh, Brown, what are you doing there?" He said, if she came in, he would serve her in the same way. I left the room immediately.—Ann Jacobs contradicted the witness. It was the next room, she said, that she went into when Thompson went into the bed-room.—The JUDGE: Chief Justice Hale had laid it down, that it was absolutely necessary that the facts should be detailed by the woman who accused a man of a crime of this description, not only with accuracy, but with the utmost consistency. There were discrepancies between the different parts of the accuser's testimony, and also contradictions by the last witness. The man might have acted violently, but it was obvious that the woman made little resistance, or she would have been heard, and when the man had let go her leg, she might have run away, if she had chosen so to do.—The Jury immediately *acquitted* the prisoner.

MANSION-HOUSE.—On Saturday an application was made on the part of Mr. James Hunter, jun., of Portland-place, for a peace-warrant against Mr. *Morgan*, an East India merchant, whom he charged with having threatened to blow his brains out. The application was made as privately as possible, and every effort has been made to render unavailing all the attempts of the public curiosity, which was great before the occasion.

The warrant was granted upon the oath of Mr. Hunter, that he considered his life in danger and Mr. Cope, the marshal, executed it yesterday. Mr. Hunter and Mr. Morgan appeared at the Mansion-house before Sir PETER LAURIE, attended by their respective solicitors, Mr. Harmer and Mr. Kiersey, and the case was entered into in the Justice-room, the Alderman having refused a private investigation.

The complaint was as follows:—

In consequence of some delusion under which Mr. Morgan laboured, and which could not be accounted for upon any rational grounds, Mr. Morgan had written a letter to Mr. Hunter, in which were the following words:—"I will shoot you—I am determined to shoot you—I'll pursue you till you are dead. I caution you again, by Almighty God, I will put you out of your existence, if you do not mind what you are about." This formidable menace was followed up by another, in a letter to a third person, in which Mr. Morgan declared he would certainly terminate the existence of Mr. Hunter, "if he did not mind what he was up to." Mr. Hunter conceived that he had great reason to apprehend something from the violence of Mr. Morgan, who had, without the slightest cause, given him this double notice of his desperation.

Mr. Harmer, for Mr. Hunter, stated and called upon that gentleman to prove it, that Mr. Morgan had carried a cane-sword, and threatened to destroy him.

Mr. Kiersey (the attorney for Mr. Morgan) said that his client had lately returned from India, where he had been 16 years: and that he laboured, at the time of the threat, under great irritation in consequence of some private misunderstanding with Mr. Hunter. The words which had been used were by no means to be literally construed, and no danger whatever was to be apprehended.

Mr. Harmer said, that his client required that Mr. Morgan should be bound over in heavy securities to keep the peace. The defendant laboured under a very serious delusion, and it was necessary for the safety of the complainant, that recognizances should be entered into. To show that there existed very extraordinary delusion in the mind of Mr. Morgan, the complainant was now actually bail for him to the amount of 6,000*l.*

Mr. Morgan, upon being called upon to defend himself, stated that he had laboured, occasionally, under a strong bilious complaint, which made him excessively irritable, and that in one of those fits of irritation, he wrote to Mr. Hunter the obnoxious letter. But he was in the habit of writing and speaking more strongly than he was in the habit of acting. Mr. Hunter had, however, given him provocation, by sending over to the house to which the defendant belonged at Sincapore a person who had been guilty of forgeing East India warrants. In that person, in consequence of the recommendation given to him, the greatest confidence was reposed—property to the amount of 60,000*l.* was intrusted to him. At last the house at Sincapore was accused of harbouring a felon, and very serious injury was incurred in consequence. In fact, the Governor said, that the members of the firm were as bad as the person who had thus improperly been introduced. This circumstance naturally caused irritation, and increased the bile which had collected.

Sir PETER LAURIE asked, whether it was true the person described as a felon had been sent out with an unexceptionable recommendation?

Mr. Hunter said, that a person who had been accused of the offence spoken of, and had been acquitted, was sent out to do what he was eminently calculated for; but he took out with him no strong memorial of character. He went out merely as an understrapper.

Sir PETER asked whether the person alluded to had committed any error in India?

The complainant said, he believed not.

Sir PETER LAURIE said that the defendant had certainly something to complain of. He, however, was by no means justified in using threats.

Mr. Morgan.—We have often quarrelled and dined together on the same day. We dine together sometimes three times a week. He has nothing to fear; I repeat it, that it was the consequence of a bilious attack, from which I had suffered much. I have now recovered, and am perfectly well.

Mr. Hunter's solicitor said, that securities to the amount of 500*l.* ought to be entered into. Mr. Morgan could not find [illegible] to procure bail, as he was connected [illegible] of great wealth.

Mr. Morgan's solicitor objected to [illegible] ridiculed the idea of demanding sureti[illegible]

Sir PETER LAURIE finally determi[illegible] that the defendant should enter into recognizances to keep the peace, himself in 500*l.* and two sureties in 250*l.* each.

The Times, [illegible]

SCIENTIFIC NOTICES.

A singular and beautiful fossil was [illegible] discovered by the workmen of Messrs. Gill [illegible] Cridge, whilst digging in a limestone quarry which had been newly opened, in a ground never before disturbed, in the parish of [illegible] Devon. It presents a bust of the human form, of exquisite symmetry, with the arms broken off just below the elbows. This curious production of nature has excited the attention and admiration of a great number of gentlemen who have examined it, several of whom have offered considerable sums for the purchase of it, but it is still retained by the original proprietors.

Royal Society.—At the meeting on January 25, a paper by Davies Gilbert, Esq. was read, "on the expediency of assigning specific names to all such functions of simple elements as represent definite physical proportions, with the suggestion of a new term in mechanics: illustrated by an investigation of the machine moved by recoil; and also by some observations on the steam-engine." The new term is "efficiency," which it is proposed to substitute for the word "duty," employed by Mr. Watt, which word "duty" is to be retained for a similar function indicative of the work performed.

Rice.—A new machine for separating the grain of rice from its husk has been invented in Italy. It consists of two fluted cylinders, set in motion by an hydraulic wheel. These cylinders, revolving on a horizontal plan, detach the grain from the panicles. It subsequently passes across a wooden burdle, while the straw is separated by the movement of the machine.

Mr. Gurney's new Steam Carriage.—A singular sensation was excited a few days ago by the sudden appearance of this most extraordinary invention, going at great speed through the public streets in the vicinity of the Regent's Park, where Mr. Gurney's factory is situated. Our informant describes the machine as, to all appearance, a merely temporary one—there being a common carriage attached to it behind, in which were several persons. The machine itself seemed to be in some respects what a break is to an ordinary carriage—having merely a seat in front for the person who guided it. This latter object seemed to be effected with great ease and exactness. The machine, with the additional heavy [illegible] and its passengers attached, passed down Clarence-market, Osnaburg street, along a portion of the New Road, and up the ascent of the Albany Road, at the rate of from eight to even twelve miles an hour—according to the pleasure of the person guiding it. And what is most extraordinary of all, there was no noise but from the ordinary motion of the wheels, and no appearanch whatever of either smoke or steam. We hope next month to be enabled to give a more detailed account of this (now that it has proved successful) most important invention. In the mean time, we collect the above from an eye-witness.

A LITTLE LEARNING.—Mr. Thomas Campbell, in his late inaugural Speech at the Glasgow University, thus alludes to the asserted danger of a little learning:—"Such of you as have been but shortly in this institution, I would advise not to be ashamed of a little learning. Many wise individuals think a little learning useless; and some, in their wisdom call it 'dangerous,' with much the same correctness as a little virtue would be called 'dangerous.' To despise a little learning is like the action of the individual who should shut up his windows, because they were too narrow, or that the glass had not the powers of a telescope. Despise pedantry as much as you please; but adopt not this miserable principle. In your studies, I would not advise that formal division of labour that keeps the pin manufactory in such exact order. Newton made geometry illustrate pysical science; and Richter, in later times, has followed up the great example. Let the mind have its choice as far as possible; and however numerous may be the subjects it may go into—however distracted the rays of truth may be that it gathers from them—doubt not they will one day blend themselves into the white light of inspiration! Think not the stream of study will be shallower by its expansion; be confident rather that, with a mind devoted to its subject, it will be profounder from its breadth."

MAJOR LAING.

The *Etoile* contains the following account of the tragical death of Major Laing and his companions, which we fear there is little ground to hope will prove to be false:—

"They write from Sickbara-[illegible] on the 5th of April—

"Major Laing, [illegible] announced, has actually fallen a victim to his courageous perseverance, but, however, until after he had visited the [illegible] of Tombuctoo. The Pacha of Tripoli [illegible] communicated this intelligence on the authority of a letter which his vassal, the Governor Ghadames, wrote to apprize him of the event, and which letter reached him in less than 15 days, being conveyed by an extraordinary courier.

"The British [illegible] stated to have [illegible] robbers in the [illegible] been only wou[illegible] caped this first [illegible] thropy of a Ma[illegible] Tombuctoo.

(*Continue*[illegible]

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SECOND SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

WEDESDAY 19TH SEPTEMBER 1827

(Continued from the Supplement.)

city, the Fellans, which powerful and warlike tribe now reigns exclusively over the immense deserts of Central Africa, appeared to the number of 30,000 and imperiously demanded that the travellers should be given up to them in order that they might put them to death, and thereby prevent the Christains from availing themselves of the information to be gained by their means, and from penetrating some day into these remote countries to enslave the people. Such are the expressions of the Scheik of Ghadames in his letter to the Pacha.

"The Prince commanding at Tombuctoo refused to give up the strangers whom he had received with benevolence; and in order to withraw them from the enmity of their persecutors, whose resentment he was at the same time unwilling to provoke, he sent them off secretly to Bambara, escorted by 15 horsemen selected from his own body-guard; but being speedily overtaken by a party of Fellans, who had rapidly pursued them on hearing of their escape, the unfortunate Laing was mercilessly strangled, with all his companions.

"Such was the tragical end of the intrepid traveller, who was the first to penetrate into the precincts of this mysterious city, the object of so much solicitude, and the knowledge of which is still likely to escape the best directed inquiries, as, according to all appearance there is no hope of recovering the papers of the unfortunate Laing.

"Meanwhile the Fellans, whose ambition is equal to their ferocity, availing themselves of Major Laing's arrival at Tombuctoo, and of the species of protection which he had received there, seized upon that city, and imposed an annual tribute which the inhabitants, unable to ofer resistance, are in future to pay, for having, as it is said, made themselves accomplices in a project of invasion meditated by the infidels.

"This information is communicated by a Schiek of Tripoli, who has long resided at Tombucto. He declares that there exists a very interesting history of this town, which traces the foundation of it to 510 of the Hegira, (1116 of J. C.), written by Sidi Ahmed Baba, a native of Arawau, a small town of the country of the Kentes, a considerable people of Soudan. We hope to be able to procure this history in order to present it to the King's library, with the voyages, of the celebrated Ibn Bathou, hitherto so little known in Europe.

THE ISLAND OF ASCENSION.—This island is represented to be in a most flourishing state of progressive improvement as to its resources, both natural and artificial. Roads are constructing from the several springs (sixteen in number) to convey water to the garrison; and hopes are entertained of being able to supply a squadron with that essential article, in the course of a year, by means of iron pipes, from the principal spring to a reservoir near the beach. Pasturage for cattle is making its appearance. Sheep, turkeys, and live stock of every description, thrive well there. Fruit such as pines, Indian gooseberries and plaintains have been successfully cultivated. Potatoes, onions, carrots, peas, French beans, and almost every esculent vegetable have been produced upon the island; and thus, from a desert cinder, nature has been courted successfully to yield most of her useful vegetable productions; and when we consider that gales of wind are never known to have visited the anchorage there, the [illegible] that island as a rendezvous, and a depot of stores and provisions, for a squadron of observation, will obviously repay the attention that has been bestowed upon it.

VARIETIES.

The day Alexander expressed his ardent desire to have a pair of Napoleon's breeches. Berthier, the Grand Marshal of the Palace, applied to his master on the subject. Napolean laughed heartily. "Oh, by all means," said he, "give him them all if the wishes it, only reserve me a pair for a change." This may be vouched for as authentic: but it is not equally certain, though strongly affirmed by many, that Alexander, who was very superstitious, made the campaigns of 1812 and 1813 in Bonaparte's breeches.—*Literary Gazette.*

SINGULAR COINCIDENCE.—"There is nothing new," says the Wise Man, "under the sun." Let it not be thought that the following passage was written in the year of grace 1827.—"The talk is now for a moderating scheme, wherein nobody shall be used the worse or better for being called Whig or Tory. It is agreed the Ministry will be changed, but the others will have a soft fall—[like Lord Bexley; on his head]—although the KING must be excessive generous if he forgives the treatment of some people—[the Great Captain and Old Bags.]—*Swift to Sheridan*: 1727; just 100 year ago.

The Diary of an M. P. in "The Inspector Magazine," which has already attracted so much notice in Parliamentary circles, from the freedom and impartiality with which the speakers and Members of both Houses of the Legislature are pourtrayed, is not a little remarkable, for the intimate acquaintance which the Author displays of the political intrigues of the day. The following extract, which was written on the 18th of March, bears really the semblance of a prophecy:—"March 18.—Lord Liverpool's illness has fallen heavily on the minds of all Whigs and Tories. No individual was ever more respected. Brookes's fell speculating on his successor. General belief, that Lord Wellesley, said to be the ablest man in a critical situation of the day, must resume the Foreignship in the Lords, and Canning take the Premiership in the Commons. Wellington and Peel chief obstacles; Chancellor's influence like his wig—rather antique. Althorp expects to go in with Lansdown. Althorp is solid, but yawnilerous in speech; Lansdown chaffy, but spacious. Three to one no go with either. Somebody must be sent into the Lords; Bathurst an old woman; Harrowby an old man. My friend, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, would answer the business to a t—. I wish they would try my cousin, Dudley. If I mistake not, he is one of the ablest men in either House; rather uncertain, like every other wit, but has it in him, as Tierney says. Tierney is for the Chancellor of the Exchequer's going into the Lords, and for Huskisson to succeed him in the Commons. Not a bad arrangement." In "The Inspector" for April, there is a similar sort of prophetic description of Lords Wharncliffe and Seaford, who, it is rumoured, are to join the New Administration.

The Morning Chronicle April 16.

A Scotch parson, in the great rebellion, said in his prayer, "Lord, bless the Grand Council, the Parliament, and grant they may all hang together!" A country fellow, standing by, said, "Amen, with all my heart, and the sooner the better; and I am sure I its the prayer of all good people!" "Friends," says Mess John, "don't mean as that fellow means; but pray that they may all hang together in accord and concord:" "No matter what cord," answered the rustic, "so as 'tis but a strong cord."

The Pope.—At a dinner recently given at Rome by the English residents to the celebrated artist Mr. Wilkie, our distinguished countryman, the Duke of Hamilton drank the, "health of the Pope and long life to him," extolling the paternal Government of his Holiness as Head of the Church, and praising him for his virtues and liberality! Doubtless in the opinion of the Master of the Rolls, and the late Lord Gifford, the Duke of Hamilton has incurred penalties of a most serious nature, like Mr. Canning, who was nearly committing himself in an affair little short of treason, by answering a letter from the Pope. How convenient are the principles and opinions of lawyers, and how they always dovetail in their existing interests when they give them!

Growth of Evil.—From the published list of the Metropolitan Law Society, it appears that 172 clerks have given notice of application to be admitted attorneys of the several Courts of Westminster, at the approaching Hilary Term;—this is about the average number each term, amounting yearly to 688; from which deduct 188 for deaths and retirements (which exceeds the actual amount), and an annual increase of 500 is given to the profession.

The remarks, which have lately been made in the public prints, on the conduct of attorneys, who have been said to bring actions merely for the sake of costs, we see with pleasure, are beginning to produce their effects on the profession. Mr. Fenton, formerly the solicitor of John Thurtell, on the occasion of that assassin's trial and conviction at Hertford, prosecuted the London *Courier* for a libel. When the case came on, the matter was arranged in Court, and a Juror was withdrawn. On the part of Mr. Fenton, it was distinctly stated by his Counsel, that he was anxious it should not be said of him, that he had been influenced by a desire to gain costs, That gentleman, therefore, paid his own expences, to avoid the obloquy which has justly fallen on others, though a justification had been put in on the part of the *Courier*, affirming the truth of the alleged libel.—*Provincial Paper*

ELOPEMENT. IN *High* LIFE!—Dublin Castle was put in a great state of agitation early this week, by the report that the *Lady* of a *Gentleman* in one of the departments there had *drove off* with a personage in a *high* situation under his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant: and who, it is said, occasionally held the *reins* of the *State vehicle*. The friends of the injured party recommended a pursuit, and one of the Castle messengers was dispatched after the fugitives. He found the fair one walking in Dale-treet, Liverpool, on the *whip hand* side of her seducer; but on seeing the messenger, she returned with him to Dublin on Thursday. In justice to the Lady, we should have mentioned that the messenger was her husband, and that she was the *ninth* lady who had been inveigled away by this modern *Juan*. The seducer was, in fact, one of his Excellency's *coachmen.—Dublin Cor.*

CLERICAL INFIRMITIES—"*A person much be-mused in beer.*" The *Times* states, that on Sunday morning last a disturbance was caused in the Church of All hallows Barking, near Tower hill, by the strange and incoherent manner in which the Clergyman attempted to go through the Service. "The Reverend Gentleman had proceeded as far as the Acts, when it was apparent to the congregation that he was in a state of intoxication. The persons assembled rose to leave church, and the utmost confusion prevailed. The offender was then obliged to be removed from the pulpit, and the congregation were highly indignant at the scandalous exhibition which they had witnessed."—It is, we think, right to observe, that this sort of triumph of the spirit over the flesh does not occur among the strictly Orthodox only. The late celebrated Mr WHITEFIELD, though by no means an unfavourable specimen of the School of Grace, had frequent buffettings with BEELZEBUB in the shape of a brandy-bottle, in which, it is lamentable to say, the great Apostle of Calvinism but too repeatedly came off second best, such was the potency of the condemned and ardent Spirit.—We learn from a printed paper now in circulatien, that the Minister of Allhallows Barking, the Rev. H. G. WHITE, was engaged on Suuday morning in preaching gratuitously a sermon for the benefit of the Surrey Dispensary, at St. Mark's Kennington, and had applied to a Clerical Office in Warwick court, Holborn, when the Rev. HENRY MATHEWS, M.A. of Oxford, was recommended as a fit person to fill the pulpit in his absence. He was accordingly accepted by Mr. WHITE, and the beforementioned occurreuce followed, to his great surprise and infinite regret.

Rich and Poor.—It is nauseously disgusting to hear of the pious warfare against tarts and lollypops, whilst the tradesmen of the higher orders are actually compelled to keep open their shops all Sunday long, for the purpose of serving their customers, many of whom will be served on no other day; and it is no less so, to hear of publicans being, week after week, dragged to Police-offices, and fined for some trivial violations of the Sabbath—such as opening their houses five minutes before the organ has done playing in their parish-church—while the clubs and hells, frequented by the Nobility and Gentry, and even (as we are told) by some of the Magistrates themselves, are open the whole Sunday long, and dice, billiards, and cards, are in the same request (at some of them at least) as on any other day in the week. Do not let us be misunderstood. We are neither, on the one hand, advocates for puritanical observance of the Sabbath, or, on the other, for a neglect of it. The Sabbath, in our estimation, is best observed by rendering it subservient to the joint purpose of piety, and relaxation. But what we do object to is, that the laws should be unequally administered upon the subject; and that societies and individuals under a pretence of mock piety (for such piety is only a mockery) should prosecute the poor and helpless, while they either dare not, or will not, interfere with the much greater offences of the rich. Such persons are the greatest enemies both of religion and of the laws, and should be scouted where they are met with. To encourage such cant and hypocrisy is in the highest degree disgraceful to persons in authority, who know, or ought to know, that the great offender, and not the little one—and that the high example, and not the low one, is what both the law and morality are chiefly interested in looking after.—*Herald.*

Supp. to the India Gazt.

THE WAKEFIELDS AND MR. TURNER.—It has been determined by Mr, Turner, acting under the advice of his legal friends, to have a Bill introduced into Parliament to annul the marriage between his daughter and Edward Gibbon Wakefield. This course has been adopted in consequence of an intimation that the Ecclesiastical Courts, in the present state of the Scottish law on the subject, could not at all interfere with the marriage.—(*Times.*)

A WARNING.—A short time ago, in this neighbourhood, a young girl, about seven years of age, whose imagination had been filled with those frightful nursery tales that are conjured up by ignorant servants and others, to frighten children into their obedience, was thrust into a dark closet for some tale she had carried to her parents. The poor thing continued to scream with the most violent apprehensons, and when the door was opened to take her from her abode of terror, she was lying on the ground in strong convulsions. The conflict was too powerful for her tender reason, and she now exists one of the most miserable objects of human sympathy. Her parents and friends see their hopes blasted—their interesting little favourite is now an idiot!—*Glasgow Chronicle.*

The Examiner April 29.

There is now living in Alburgh, (Vermont,) the widow of John Badcock, whose age is only 82 years, and she has now living, children, grand-children, great grand-children, and great great grand-children, 427,—*American paper.*

DUNCAN OF THE KILN.—When Macpherson of Cluine lay concealed from his pursuers, after the battle of Culloden, and his castle was burnt down, his wife fitted up an old malt-kiln as a temporary residence, and there lay in of a son. This son was in after life a colonel in the army, and distinguished himself in the American war. He was distinguished by the Highlanders by the name of Duncan of the Kiln.

Fatal Effects of Calumny.—On Wednesday se'night an inquest was held before James Falconer, Esq. Coroner, and a respectable Jury, on view of the body of Ann Balm, aged 24 years, who was found drowned in the River Cheswold, at this place. The deceased worked in Mr. Johnson's factory, and according to the testimony of the witnesses, was an extremely virtuous, modest, and respectable young woman. For several months she had lodged with Ann Bramley, wife of Abraham Bramley, labourer, and it was stated in evidence that a few days before her death the deceased and Ann Bramley had some difference, the latter having circulated some reports prejudicial to the character of the deceased, which having come to her hearing, caused an extreme depression of spirits.—About five o'clock on Monday morning, the deceased went to the house of a respectable young woman of the name of Hannah Bramley, and called her up; she was then much agitated, and mentioned the reports which had been propagated respecting her. About eight o'clock the deceased had some tea, and asked Hannah Bramley to take a walk into the Crimpsall; the deceased then appearing very low and desponding, she was prevailed on to return. Hannah saw her again the next day; she continued talking of the reports, and declared her innocence of what had been laid to her charge. On the same day the deceased went to the house of James Clayton, a shoemaker, in Doncaster, and told him she would never sleep another night in Nancy Bramley's house in consequence of the disgrace and report raised of her. Clayton offered her a bed in his house along with his housekeeper, until she could procure lodgings elsewhere, which she thankfully accepted. In the evening she appeared much distressed, and said "she had more trouble on her mind than her heart could bear." The housekeper and the deceased slept in the room below, and the former went to her work at five in the morning, leaving the deceased in bed, apparently in rather better spirits, and when Clayton came down stairs about seven o'clock, the deceased was gone, and her pocket handkerchief was laid on her pillow, apparently quite wet with tears; search and inquiry were made, and it appeared that the deceased had gone directly from Clayton's to Crimpsall, and thrown herself into the river.—The Jury, after a patient investigation, returned the following verdict:—"That Ann Balm, not being of sound mind, memory, and understanding, but lunatic and distracted, in consequence of a slanderous report unjustly raised and circulated by Ann Bramley, wife of Abraham Bramley, respecting the deceased, and that for such slanderous report there was not the slightest foundation, cast herself into the River Cheswold and was there drowned.—*Doncaster Gazette.*

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